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HASTINGS' SEEDS

UNION
BIG BOLL

Spring
1915

Catalogue
No. 49

H.G. HASTINGS & CO.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

BANK
ACCOUNT





JAPANESE
CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED
SUNFLOWER

CHINESE AND
JAPANESE
PINKS

DWARF MIXED
NASTURTIUMS



SUPERB
MIXED
POPPIES



PHLOX, - STAR AND GRANDIFLORA MIXED

Hastings' Special Free Flower Seed Offer

We believe thoroughly in beautifying the home surroundings, both in country and town. We believe in plenty of flowers and will help you to get them in a practical way. With every order to the amount of 50 cents or over from this catalogue before June 1, 1915, we will send, absolutely free, one packet each of the above illustrated flowers, all beautiful, yet easily grown: **Dwarf Mixed Nasturtiums, Chinese and Japanese Mixed Pinks, Superb Mixed Poppies, Grandiflora and Star Phlox, Mixed and Japanese Chrysanthemum-Flowered Sunflower.**

H. G. HASTINGS & CO., Seedsmen, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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ORDER SHEET

For Hastings' High-Quality Seeds

**We Want Your Seed Orders, Both Large and Small
They Will All Receive Our Best Attention**

5.15

No. _____
PLANT GOOD GARDENS
PLANT PAYING CROPS

H. G. Hastings & Co. Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find _____ **Dollars** _____ **Cents**

for which please send following seeds by _____
(State here if wanted by Mail, Express or Freight)

Name _____

Post Office _____ State _____

County _____ R. F. D. No. _____ Box No. _____

Express or Freight Office _____

(If different from your Post Office)

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

BEFORE ORDERING PLEASE READ DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING IN THIS CATALOGUE

[illegible]

Select Your Own Seed Premiums

**SEE PREMIUM NOTICE ON OTHER SIDE
OF THIS SHEET**

TEAR OFF THIS ORDER SHEET ALONG THIS LINE

Our Free Flower Seed Offer

Have You Plenty of Flowers About Your Home? If Not, Why Not?

Wouldn't you like to have more flowers about your home in 1915? It's going to be mighty easy for you to do it this year.

We believe in flowers and shade trees and grass plots. They beautify and make attractive our homes as nothing else can do. A man or a woman who lives in a home surrounded with flowers and trees feels a satisfaction and contentment with life that the occupant of a home without such surroundings cannot feel. Most of our wives and daughters take naturally to flowers; want them and enjoy them, and while it is natural that the men folks are more interested in the growing fields of cotton, corn and other crops, it is nothing more than right that the ladies should have a part that they can enjoy. We have thought about this subject many hundreds of times. As we travel over the South from year to year the most depressing thing to us is the sight of tens of thousands of farm and small town homes without flowers, and few of them who have any flowers have enough.

Such an offer as this has never been made before by any other seed house. We want to encourage a more general planting of flowers in the South in 1915. With that in view we shall give absolutely free to every one who orders seeds from this catalogue to the amount of 50 cents or more, and who requests these free flower seeds, one packet each of Japanese Chrysanthemum Flowered Sunflower; Nasturtiums, Dwarf, Mixed; Grandiflora and Star Phlox, Mixed; Hastings' Superb Double and Single Poppies, and Chinese and Japanese Pinks, Mixed. These are all very desirable and easily grown flowers. You will find them all illustrated in natural colors on the second page of the cover of this catalogue. We don't know of a family in the South that don't buy at least 50 cents' worth of seed each spring. You need the seed for your garden anyhow. Why not send your seed order to US now and get these 5 packets of flower seed absolutely free? All it takes is an order to the amount of 50 cents or over sent to us and a request for these flower seed to be sent with it. It's the greatest free flower seed offer ever made. Take advantage of it promptly.

Hastings' Seed and Plant Bargains

Hastings' Introductory Flower Seed Collection

10 Packets, 25 Cents, Postpaid

1 Pkt. Sweet Alyssum	\$0.05
1 Pkt. Cosmos, Finest Mixed . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Kochia or Burning Bush . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Dianthus, Superb Mixed . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Four O'Clocks, Mixed . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Nasturtium, Dwarf Mix'd . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Pansy, Fine Mixed . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Petunias, Single Mixed . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Poppies, Superb Mixed . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Mixed Sweet Peas . . . . .	.05

\$0.60

For 25 cents we will send one full-size packet each of the above 10 varieties, postpaid.

Hastings' Half-Dollar Flower Seed Collection

20 Packets, 50 Cents, Postpaid

1 Pkt. Alyssum, Sweet	\$0.05
1 Pkt. Centaurea (Sweet Sultan) . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Antirrhinum, Mixed . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Asters, Fine Mixed . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Balsam, Rose-Flowered . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Candytuft, Empress . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Cana, Mixed . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Celosia, Dwarf Mixed . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Japanese Morning Glory . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Kochia or Burning Bush . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Dianthus, Superb Mixed . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Lantana, Mixed . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Mignonette, Fragrant . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Dwarf Mixed Nasturtium . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Pansy, French Mixed . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Petunias, Finest Mixed . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Phlox, Grand Mixed . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Poppies, Superb Mixed . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Mixed Sweet Peas . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Verbena, Finest Mixed . . . . .	.05

\$1.50

For 50 cents we will send, postpaid, the above 20 full-size packets of Flower Seed. No changes will be allowed in this collection. No others will be sold at these prices.

10 Packets HASTINGS' INTRODUCTORY VEGETABLE COLLECTION 25 Cents

1 Pkt. Sure-Head Cabbage	\$0.05	1 Pkt. Giant Southern Curled Mustard	\$0.05
1 Pkt. Eclipse, Early Blood Turnip Beet . . . . .	.05	1 Pkt. Florida Favorite Watermelon . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Hastings' Drum'd Cabbage Lettuce . . . . .	.05	1 Pkt. Rockyford Cantaloupe . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Improved Acme Tomato . . . . .	.05	1 Pkt. Early Red or Purple Top Turnip . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Early Long Scarlet Radish . . . . .	.05		
1 Pkt. True Southern Collard . . . . .	.05		\$0.50

For 25 cents we will send the above 10 full-size packets of seed by mail, postpaid—No changes will be allowed in this collection—No others will be sold at these prices.

20 Packets HASTINGS' HALF-DOLLAR VEGETABLE COLLECTION 50 Cents

1 Pkt. All-Head Cabbage	\$0.05	1 Pkt. Giant Southern Curled Mustard	\$0.05
1 Pkt. Sure Crop Cabbage . . . . .	.10	1 Pkt. Prizetaker Onion . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Hastings' Imp'd Blood Turnip Beet . . . . .	.05	1 Pkt. Perkins' Mammoth Long Pod Okra . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Chantenay Carrot . . . . .	.05	1 Pkt. Rosy Gem Radish . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Hastings' White Spine Cucumber . . . . .	.05	1 Pkt. Early Long Scarlet Radish . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. (half size, 2 oz.) Valentine Bean . . . . .	.05	1 Pkt. Early White Bush Squash . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. True Southern Collard . . . . .	.05	1 Pkt. Improved Acme Tomato . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. California Cream Butter Lettuce . . . . .	.05	1 Pkt. (half size) Bliss Everbearing Pea . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Rockyford Cantaloupe . . . . .	.05	1 Pkt. Early Red or Purple Top Turnip . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Florida Favorite Watermelon . . . . .	.05		
1 Pkt. Watson Watermelon . . . . .	.10		\$1.10

For 50 cents we will send the above 20 packets of seed by mail, postpaid—No changes will be allowed in this collection—No others will be sold at these prices.

\$1 Family Garden Collection ONE DOLLAR POSTPAID

1 Pint Extra Early Red Valentine Bean	\$0.25	1 Pkt. Hastings' White Spine Cucumber	\$0.05
1 Pint Bliss Everbearing Peas . . . . .	.25	1 Pkt. Giant Southern Curled Mustard . . . . .	.05
1 Ounce Eclipse Beets . . . . .	.10	1 Pkt. Early White Bush Squash . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Sure Crop Cabbage . . . . .	.10	1 Ounce Florida Favorite Watermelon . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Centennial Flat D. Cabbage (late) . . . . .	.10	1 Ounce Early Red or Purple Top Turnip . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. California Cream Butter Lettuce . . . . .	.05	1 Pkt. Rockyford Cantaloupe . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Redfield Beauty Tomato . . . . .	.10	1 Pkt. True Southern Collard . . . . .	.05
1 Ounce Long Scarlet Radish . . . . .	.10		
1 Pkt. Prizetaker Onion . . . . .	.05		\$1.55

Plant Flowers Around Your Home

Roses, Sunny South Collection Twelve of the best everblooming bush roses for the South—three white, three red, three yellow, three pink. Twelve separate and distinct varieties, well rooted, healthy plants, postpaid, for 75 cents. See page 90.

Geraniums, Our Eclipse Collection Twelve magnificent double, semi-double and single geraniums of the choicest French and American varieties. Specially selected for Southern conditions. Twelve separate and distinct varieties, healthy well rooted plants, 75 cents, postpaid. See page 91.

Superb Chrysanthemum Collection Ten plants, all different, several of the best shades and colors selected from the best exhibition varieties. These will please you. Twelve strong, healthy plants, postpaid, for 75 cents. See page 92.

MY FACE-TO-FACE TALK WITH YOU

I have only one excuse for printing my picture in this catalogue and that is that I want to talk face to face with you as I have with hundreds of friends who have come to my office with their "cotton troubles" during the past few months.

I want to talk to you and it is my sincere and honest desire to help you all I can at this time, and if I say some things on this and the following page that offends, do not lay it up against me.

I want to see the South prosperous. I want to see you and every other person in the South prosperous and you can be if you will.

You and I and every other person in the cotton-growing sections of the South have faced a crisis during the past few months. We are facing it now and we are going to continue to face it for some time to come, and my greatest hope is that you and I and all our friends and neighbors everywhere in the South will have plain, common, horse sense enough to learn the lesson that this "cotton crisis" has taught AND KEEP IT LEARNED.

If we don't learn this lesson and keep it learned, we of the cotton-growing South will prove ourselves to be the greatest set of fools that God ever let live on this earth.

That is plain truth. It may hurt some of you that fall down and worship "King Cotton" every year and prove yourself his slave instead of doing as your common sense should teach you to do and that is to make cotton a useful servant instead of a master as you and I and about all the rest of us have been doing in past years.

You and I and all the rest of our friends and neighbors have had plenty of trouble, real, sure enough trouble since this European war began. Further, unless we mend our ways, we are going to keep on having trouble until the end of our time.

Last June and July everything looked rosy all over the South. August and September and the months following brought gloom and disaster to hundreds of thousands of Southern farm homes.

It will do you and me no good now to blame it on Kaiser, King or Czar, or anybody else as the immediate cause; or the refusal of the Administration at Washington to pull us out of the hole we were plunged into so unexpectedly. All of them may have their share of the blame to shoulder, but it gets us nowhere to "cuss out" any or all of them over it at this time.

Our present pitiable cotton situation was inevitable. It was as sure to come through one cause or another as the sun is sure to rise tomorrow morning. If this European war had not brought it on something else would have.

The same thing that happened to us this past summer and fall has happened, in one form or another, to every other "one crop" State or section or country on the face of the earth, and it always will happen from time to time with any section dependent on one crop or one industry.

Now let's get right down and talk this matter over, this cotton situation that affects you and me and most of our friends and neighbors. We are about all in the same boat together.

It's a mighty serious question for all of us and I would rather cut off my right hand than to knowingly mislead a single man or woman to whom this catalogue goes.

You and I and most of the rest of us have got to clearly recognize a whole lot of things and the question of whether we all make a right start in 1915 is going to make or break a lot of us.

Outside of most of Florida and a strip along the Atlantic and Gulf Coast, the South as a whole is a country well adapted to cotton growing and we are going to continue to grow cotton in large degree as a cash or money crop.

This is right and there is no real good sound reason why you and I should not continue to grow cotton if you and I do it on a plain, common sense basis in the future instead of in the foolish expensive way we have done it in the past.

Coming in to Atlanta on a train a short time ago I got into conversation with a farmer from a nearby county. During this conversation I asked him whether he had sold any cotton yet, and he laughed.

His reply was that he was storing his crop (nineteen bales) away in his barn and insuring it until he got good and ready to turn it loose. Further, he said that he sold part of one and all of two crops last spring at a high price and was in financial shape to hold this year's crop for three years if necessary to get what he considered a fair price.

This kind of a proposition from a man who made cotton mostly a "cash crop" when most other cotton growers stood with outstretched arms to Washington for help interested me. It was so different, and I certainly wanted to know why.

I wanted to know how he worked it and an investigation revealed some real facts that ought to interest all of us, and that is why I am passing them along to you.

Fifteen years ago this man was a "white renter" on a South Carolina plantation apparently no better off than hundreds of thousands of other tenants scattered over every cotton-growing State. He and his family were about as poor as they make them.

This man was somewhat different, however. He had eyes and he used them; he had a brain as well as muscles, and he used them both.

He had been carried, as all other renters are, by landlord and supply merchant, but he had sense enough to figure out that they were carrying him at a big profit to themselves, and if he was ever to get anywhere he had to get out of the "renter" class.

He began to figure a little. He saw that he was paying for supplies, grain, meat, etc., about twice as much as he could make them for himself and he further found that as a cold blooded fact he had only been really working about half the year in the production of the cotton crop that was made to pay for supplies. Further, he found that he and his family were getting a mighty sorry kind of a living playing the "renter" game.

Now this man was different in two respects. First, he was not satisfied with the kind of a living he and his family were getting, and second, he was wise enough to know that this kind of way would never get him anywhere along the road to prosperity and independence.

The first question he asked himself was: "How can I cut down my store bill?" and he began to look around. He had been growing the usual bean, melon, collard, turnip patch sort of a garden that is common on Southern farms — one planting and nothing doing after the one planting in the way of more.

He found that half the year he had no vegetables on his table except the tin can stuff bought from

the store on a high credit price basis, and further that when he did have vegetables from his garden it was nearly half the living for himself and family.

His active mind kept asking questions. If vegetable products form half our living when we have them, why not have them most of the year and more of them all the year round and have a better living and smaller store bill as well.

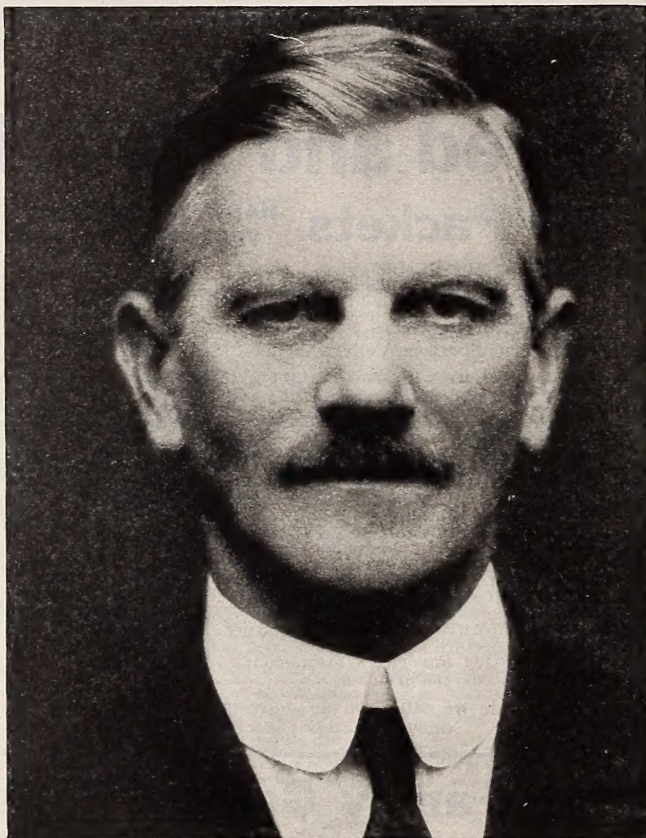
Without going into all the details this man's first step toward independence and prosperity was a good sized home garden that he kept busy all the year round. As soon as one kind of vegetable was gone he planted something else in its place and kept doing it the year round.

He had sense enough to set aside the best ground on his rented farm for garden use and, including his potato patch, it was about one and one-fourth acres.

He had sense enough to put on it all the manure he could save around the place. Further he did not hesitate to haul in leaves, trash, etc., to make the ground richer and better.

He had a wife and four children, yet from that garden they had half their living and there was plenty of surplus tomatoes, beans, okra, corn, peas, etc., to can to help over the winter when vegetables were scarcer. His wife canned them too, instead of letting them go to waste and these home canned vegetables took the place of the cans he had been buying in town on credit.

He figured some more and said to himself: "I am also buying



MY FACE-TO-FACE TALK WITH YOU

meal, meat, corn, oats and a dozen and one things that can be grown in South Carolina. I am paying a big price for them. I am only working about half my time on this cotton crop and loafing the rest of the year. Why not make use of that wasted time in growing these things?"

He further said: "It's true I won't have as much time to sit up in the house; as much time to talk politics; as much time to go to town and loaf, but I want to be independent and I am going to be independent and I can only be independent by growing these things myself. I can do it for half what it's costing me from my supply merchant, and I am going to do it," and he did.

This South Carolina man had backbone and energy as well as sense and he used all of them. He didn't have time for much going to town and loafing or talking politics, but he did have plenty of time to take care of that good big home garden and keep it busy all the year round; he did have time to grow a few acres of good yielding corn; he did have time to get and feed enough hogs to make meat for his family; he planted and grew feed enough for his mules and his chickens, and he didn't have occasion to go to the supply merchant's for a great deal of stuff once he got things going well along this line.

He continued to grow good cotton, sure he did, and within three years he owned every bale of that cotton when it was made. He did not owe it to the supply merchant at the end of the season as he used to. Why? Because practically everything he and his family and stock consumed was made on the place and he was making almost as much cotton as he did at the start.

He had learned a lot of things since he started on this new way and one of them was that by the use of better seed of better varieties he could grow just as much on one acre as he used to grow on two. He got good seed corn, instead of the first thing that came to hand. He planted real seed oats in the fall and after the oats were harvested he put the oat ground in peas or peas and sorghum and had plenty of good hay for mules and cow during winter.

It wasn't long until he had a good bank account and when opportunity offered he bought a Middle Georgia farm and moved his family to land he owned himself and on the acres he owned he did exactly what he had done on the South Carolina rented ground, and today, instead of standing with arms outstretched asking Federal or State government to help him he is absolutely independent.

He has corn and wheat and meat and hay to do him, his family and his stock for a year. He has a dozen varieties of vegetables growing in his fall and winter garden; he has oats and wheat growing in the fields; he has hay in barn and stack for a year; he has some 40 hogs and 10 beef steers, all of them growing heavier and fatter every day; he had 19 bales of cotton stored away and was ready to hold it three years if necessary, and money in bank besides. He does not owe a dollar.

My former South Carolina friend 15 years ago was in what might be considered a hopeless class, for no one expects much from a "renter" as a rule. He graduated from the "renter" class to the "land-owning" class. He is looked up to in his community as a leading man, and rightfully so. He is absolutely independent of any man on the face of the earth. His family is comfortable, well housed, well fed, well clothed; far better so than the majority of his neighbors. He has above all else "made good" to the fullest extent.

I have talked longer about my former South Carolina friend than I should possibly have done, but his life history certainly interested me, for it shows what a combination of energy and common sense can accomplish when applied on Southern farms in real earnest.

This South Carolina man didn't wait for a European war to bring him to his senses. He has beat most of us to it and is now taking his ease while you and I are still struggling along with our problems and troubles. In his time he was a whole lot wiser than you and I, or at least the most of us.

I have traveled fairly well over these United States in the last 25 years. I have been in England, Scotland, Ireland and France. I have been well over Mexico, and I want to say to you in all honesty and sincerity that there is no section, State or country where so much can be done with such little expenditure of time and money as right here in the South. We have a combination of soil, climate and products such as are not found in any other section. We can grow every staple crop the North can with cotton thrown in for good measure.

Now let's get right down to plain hard facts and acknowledge a few things. First, we are all comparatively poor in spite of natural advantages such as no other section has. We are poor because we don't take advantage of and make use of the God-given opportunities the South has.

We can grow every dollar's worth of grain, hay, meat and other food stuffs that we now buy from the North and at about half what we pay for it through the supply merchant. Is it common sense to keep on doing this when we can see evidence on every side that it always has and always will keep us poor; keep our nose out the grindstone; keep us in practical slavery to supply merchant?

My friend, you and I and all the rest of us have got to use plain, common, horse sense in our consideration of this problem or crisis that confronts us and do a whole lot different from what we have been doing in past years.

I stated in a public address here in Atlanta two years ago that no State or section or country can be permanently prosperous that is dependent on another section for its food supplies. This is an ab-

solute gospel fact, the truth of which is shown by history as far back as the history of the human race goes.

To be permanently prosperous and independent, you and I and all the rest of us of the farm interests of the South must begin now to produce practically all our food supplies and place only such acres in cotton as we can spare after we have arranged for all the grain and meat and vegetables that we and our family and our live stock needs, arranged for it, not at the supply merchant's, but on our own acres. It is estimated that the South spends for hay, grain and food supplies not less than fifteen million dollars per week; nearly eight hundred million dollars per year. In effect it means that the South is trading off its enormous cotton crop every year for things to eat and no country can be prosperous and perpetuate this great economic crime.

You have your share in this foolishness and I have mine as well as the rest of our friends and neighbors.

Years ago this former South Carolinian I have referred to had his share in it too, but he had sense enough to quit. Down on the Hastings Farm we have been doing our share of it and we have quit to a great extent and we expect at the end of 1915 to be absolutely free and independent. On some of the following pages we show you a few things that we are doing on the farm to get rid of buying food supplies. In urging you to become fully self-supporting I am asking nothing from you that we are not trying to do ourselves. I want to see prosperity, real farm prosperity, come around to you and all our friends, but real prosperity can only come in its fullest degree through our own efforts.

The laws of Federal and State governments may help a little but no law is going to take the place of careful, common sense planning of crops ahead, brain work, "elbow grease," thrift and real economy. Prosperity, independence, home comforts, etc., can only come to you and I as a result of running our farms or business on a business basis that will bring the greatest possible production at lowest cost per pound, per bushel or per bale.

Farm prosperity can't come from working only half time or three-quarter time in the year or from half yields per acre, and I want to say to you straight out that if my more than one hundred employees here in my Atlanta business didn't work harder and more hours in a year than nine farmers out of ten do on Georgia and other Southern farm I would fire the last one of them before the next Saturday night and get a new crew.

Average farmers work less hours in a year than any employee or proprietor of any business here in Atlanta, and that's why so many farmers are only about two jumps ahead of the sheriff. It's true that at certain times of the year farmers work hard and long hours. So do I and my employees, lots of the time all day and up to 10 or 11 at night, and keep it up two to three months at a stretch.

The first step toward farm independence and prosperity is to get busy and keep busy keeping your land busy in crop-growing. There is too much real out and out loafing and taking of ease on most Southern farms.

I want you to plan for and plant cotton in 1915, but plant it after you have figured out, prepared for and planted enough corn acres, food and hay acres to see you through for a year. If all will do this there will never again be too big a cotton crop, war or no war.

Let's all pull together in this. Even if you can't go all the way in 1915 make a start with a good big garden and as much in corn, hay, forage and food crops as you can. Make these first consideration and cotton second and it won't be long until we are all independent and really prosperous; no debt to merchant and money in bank.

The Southern cotton growing farmer is not as well off as his Northern farmer brother who is working the same acreage under less favorable conditions of soil, crops and climate. Why? Simply because the cotton grower isn't half making use of his opportunity to do things and grow things that his Northern brother does.

Broadly speaking the Northern farmer produces about all of his food and grain supplies with a surplus to sell after his home wants are supplied. The cotton grower grows few or none of these things and has to spend all his cotton for them with little or no surplus left in good years, a heavy hanging debt in bad years.

Some one expressed it very pat when they said that the Northern farmer went to town with his wagon full and drove home with it empty while the cotton grower's wagon usually went to town empty and came back full of food and grain supplies bought on credit.

It's time to reverse this situation at least to the extent of the cotton grower's wagon coming away from town empty.

We have got to do different this year. We are not going to have the money or credit to buy supplies with that we have had in the past. Most supply merchants are about as near being "broke" as the cotton grower is and can't supply you like they used to.

You and I and all the rest have got to do our best to cut out buying things at the store that we can grow if we will. This situation absolutely forces us out of the cotton growing, supply buying rut that we have been foolish enough to run in so long. It's a bad rut, a rut that keeps us poor and we ought to have had sense enough to have gotten out of it years ago.

Just a word in closing. Give the wife, mother or daughter a chance. Their lot is not an easy one. Most of them like a little beauty along with the "something to eat." Flowers around the home help and through our free flower seed offer on page 1 they can at least make a start on beautifying the home this spring.

H. G. HASTINGS.

YOUR TRIP TO THE HASTINGS' FARM

We are mighty sorry that every one of our more than 250,000 customers and friends could not have made a personal visit to the "Hastings Farm" sometime during last summer and seen for themselves what the combination of thorough cultivation, medium fertilization and planting of the very best seed produced.

We know it was impossible for most of you to make this visit in person, so we are going to do the next best thing and bring some of the farm views, reproduced from photographs, direct to you through the printed pages of this annual catalogue for 1915.

The Hastings Farm is the only farm of its kind in this country, and so far as we have been able to learn it is the largest body of land under one ownership devoted to seed production in this country.

The Hastings Farm is a thoroughly practical farm, one run for the purpose of making money from farming operations. It is not a show farm, just for show purposes, one of those farms whose owners spend a barrel of money on it every year, but just one of those farms that has to pay its own way, and that's the only kind of a farm you ought to be interested in.

The Hastings Farm has its troubles just as yours does—too much or too little rain just at the wrong time, the "dry spells," the grass and weeds to kill, insect pests, machinery breaking, shortness in the labor supply, and the thousand and one things that are always coming up to prevent the right things being done in the right way at the right time.



COTTON PICKING TIME ON THE HASTINGS FARM, TRIMBLE, TROUP COUNTY, GEORGIA.

The illustration above shows "picking time" in one of our fields of specially bred cotton. This particular field (on red clay upland) was plowed 12 inches deep and fertilized with 600 pounds of a well-balanced fertilizer.

Some growers (usually those with seed to sell) will tell you that they have made 2 to 4 bales per acre. Pin them down to actual facts and they will own up that they were small bales, 375 to 400 pound bales, and that they used 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of high-grade fertilizer per acre. We don't call that a "square deal." When we talk about bales in this catalogue we mean real 500-pound bales. Further, the use of excessive amounts of fertilizer per acre is not good farming. It's buying a big yield at an unnecessarily high cost, and in the end it is a damage rather than a help to the soil.

The real secret of farm success is to grow the greatest number of pounds or bushels per acre at the lowest cost per pound or per bushel, and at the same time leave the soil in better condition than at the beginning of the year.

One thing we want especially to call your attention to here is the

fact that in these farm pictures we show you what entire fields look like, and that is what should interest you. Further on in this catalogue we show you pictures of single specimen plants of the different varieties grown on the Hastings Farm. Others can show specially grown plants either in photographs or the few plants themselves at the fairs, but the real thing that you want to know is, what do the fields look like of the man who offers seed for sale, no matter whether those fields are of cotton, corn or oats.

We are not afraid or ashamed to make a "show down" of our fields either from photographs reproduced in these pages or to you personally in case you find it convenient to visit us at any time.

We are always glad to see visitors and during summer and fall we have always got something worth while looking at on the Hastings Farm. In farm methods and practice we are doing nothing on the Hastings Farm but what can be done on every farm in the South. With our 3,200 acres we of course have to do things on a large scale, but our general policy should be yours—produce staple crops at a profit—and everlastingly work to build up the land.

IT'S NOT AN "ALL-COTTON" FARM

You might think from our prominence as breeders of cotton and sellers of cotton seed that the Hastings Farm is an "all-cotton" farm, or nearly so. That is the biggest kind of mistake.

It's not an all-cotton farm and never will be. Why? Because we can't afford to run an "all-cotton" or any other kind of a single crop farm. Neither can you, Mr. Southern Farmer.

The Hastings Farm is strictly a business farm, run to make money from regular farming operations. Following that out, we are growing all the grain, hay, forage, etc., necessary to run the farm and have a surplus to sell at a good profit.

We can't afford to buy Northern-grown corn at 85 cents to \$1.00 per bushel so long as we can grow feed corn at a cost of 30 or 35

cents per bushel. We can't afford to pay the market price for oats when we can grow them at a cost not exceeding 35 or 40 per cent of the market price. We can't afford to pay \$18.00 or \$20.00 per ton for hay when we can make it for \$6.00 or \$7.00 per ton. All of these crops pay a higher percentage of profit than cotton, yet our best customers for grain and hay are the "all-cotton" farmers in our own county. Within the last three years we have sold carload after carload of pea-vine and sorghum hay for \$18.00 to \$25.00 per ton, while shredded corn fodder brought us in \$18.00 to \$19.00 per ton.

These are what might be termed "cash reasons," but there is another great reason, and that is that every one of these grain, hay and forage crops is needed in a proper crop rotation so that our land may grow better each year instead of "running down."



PART OF ONE OF OUR FIELDS OF HASTINGS' PROLIFIC CORN GROWING ON THE HASTINGS FARM—(See Pages 14-15)

The Hastings Farm contains some 3,200 acres and in no single year does more than one-third of our acreage go into cotton. We plan just as carefully for our corn, oats and hay as for cotton.

The illustration above shows a part of one of the fields of the famous Hastings Prolific Corn on the Hastings Farm. This is not an exceptional showing for this variety, thousands of bushels of which we grow every season. No prize crop cultivation here, just regular out and out good business farming plus good seed corn planted. The crop shown above was planted for hog and mule feeding purposes and from exactly the same quality of seed as we send out to our seed corn buying customers regularly.

With deep plowing, medium fertilizing, shallow cultivation through the growing season and the use of properly grown seed of varieties such as Hastings' Prolific you can have crops of corn that

will put you beyond the reach of the supply merchant every year. You can have corn to sell instead of to buy.

If you plant cotton seed from fields such as we show in this catalogue you can grow just as many bales on half as many acres as you now cultivate and at a much less cost per pound.

It's a fact that millions of bales of cotton are produced every year at a cost of 10 cents per pound or upwards. With right seed of right varieties and with right cultivation 6 to 8 cents per pound is what it costs to grow cotton. The use of poor seed adds at least 3 cents to the cost of each pound of cotton the grower makes.

The use of poor seed corn cuts the yield per acre one-third to one-half and increases cost that much. We can't and you can't afford to keep loafing, thieving cotton or corn plants on your farms. We both need plants that will do a full season's work.

OUR COTTON SEED BREEDING WORK

Our illustration below shows a cotton expert making seed selections from the individual or single plants. You will note the small bags to the left of the roadway. Each bag contains such bolls from single plants that have been selected as being extra good.

All through the growing season each cotton plant in test and breeding fields and plots is watched closely, this constant inspection lasting from the time the seed is planted until the last lock is picked. Every time a plant is seen giving evidence of marked superiority, that plant is tagged. These special plants are examined frequently and notes made. These field observations and records are kept up until the seed cotton is picked. The picking from these specially tagged plants is all done by experts and no cotton picker is allowed in these breeding and test plots until all this special selection work is through for the season.

In all real work in plant-breeding we have to start with single plants. As stated on a previous page, 2,000 to 2,500 of these plant selections are made each year from hundreds of thousands of plants. After the field selection has been made of superior plants, the real inside, expert work begins.

The product of each of these plants is handled separately. The seed cotton from each is ginned separately on a special gin made for this purpose. The seed cotton from each plant is examined carefully to note the number of motes to boll, length of lint and strength of fibre and many other special points. Before ginning, the seed cotton from each plant is carefully weighed; the lint and seed are again weighed separately after ginning, on delicate scales made for this purpose.

On a previous page we have stated that, so far as cotton is concerned, any system of seed selection dependent on the eye alone won't produce desired results. The best evidence of this is the fact that each year we throw out four-fifths of the selections we make.

In our ginning tests alone we found the lint per cent varying all the way from 17 per cent, about 1-6, to 49 per cent, almost even weight of seed and lint. These tests also show that in strength of lint some plants produce lint fully twice as strong as others. The difference in number of motes to the boll often makes a difference of 10 to 15 per cent in the yield per acre. Resistance to disease often makes as high as 25 per-cent difference in the yield.



EXPERT COTTON BREEDER MAKING SPECIAL COTTON PLANT SELECTIONS ON THE HASTINGS FARM

On page 8 will be found illustrations of a certain kind of "thief" cotton plants that steal the cotton grower's money. There are "thief" plants that steal in other ways, and it takes this special expert work to detect them.

One of the most important points in cotton breeding is lint per cent. Cotton growers want weight of lint, rather than seed. In our test work we have found that per cent of lint in different plants of the same variety has varied from 17 to 49 per cent.

Just a few words here as to certain cotton variety claims in recent years. Many claims of very high per cent of lint have been made, also claims for length of lint. Both of these are important, but claims on these may be misleading and often are. It will profit you nothing to plant a variety for which claims are made of a $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch length of staple and find when picking time comes that your yield per acre is not more than half that of ordinary upland cotton planted in your neighborhood.

Neither will it profit you anything to plant a variety for which

exceedingly high per cent lint claims are made and then find at the end of the season that the yield per acre is hardly up to standard and that the length of the staple is so short that your cotton will come nearer being classed as "linters" than any of the recognized grades of upland cotton. These are things that happen every year, and these new varieties from unknown sources should be planted in limited areas until their value is proved.

Without going into detail as to all the points of this breeding work on cotton, there are four things we are constantly working on: Increase in yield per acre; increase in per cent of lint to seed; better quality, length and strength of staple; and last, but not least, the production of varieties of cotton that enable our friends in boll weevil districts to make paying cotton crops in spite of the weevil. We have no boll weevil in Georgia as yet, but we are ready for him when he comes, for we have varieties now making a bale per acre and over in the worst boll weevil districts of Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi.

MAKES CROPS LIKE THIS POSSIBLE

In this cotton crisis which came on us last fall a lot of people were foolish enough to say that you and I and all the rest of us ought to stop growing cotton. This is all foolishness for the South is a cotton country and always will grow cotton, and it's right that we should, if we do it on a common sense good farming way of a **bale per acre or better on fewer acres.** There is no money profit in the average yield of around 200 pounds of lint per acre.

We are all up against the almost certain prospect of several years of low-priced cotton, still we are all going to grow more or less cotton and we must learn how to do it at a less cost per pound or per bale than we have been doing.

On the opposite page we show part of cotton-breeding work. It's the results of such work in the hands of experts that make possible in our hands and in yours fields such as you see on this page. This particular field turned out slightly under two bales per acre.

Cotton yielding less than a bale per acre won't pay good day wages for the time spent on it. That's plain fact that you can't afford to ignore. Seed breeding and plant breeding work is a long and patient job. We spend a good many thousands of dollars on it each year and have to in order to have it done right. The eye fools one about four times out of five and the error is not detected until the actual cotton is put to the test with delicate and costly instruments. No cotton grower depending on eye alone can get right results in cotton seed selection from his own fields and it is only possible for you to get the best cotton-growing results on your farm by using the results of our breeding work in the shape of seed which we grow and offer.

The one time above all others when you can't afford to plant inferior, low yield per acre seed in your field is right now in this period of low priced cotton.



SMALL PART OF A FIELD OF OUR UNION BIG BOLL COTTON FROM CAREFULLY BRED SEED — HASTINGS' FARM

We take no man's word about a cotton variety. Every variety we think worth while testing is given a rigid test in the field. Every selection of our own has a rigid test, first in the breeding plots, next in field culture, and if it don't prove out in the field tests as a satisfactory variety no one will discard it quicker than we will. Some varieties show well in small lots in breeding plots and then "fall down" in field culture. That's why we never catalogue or offer a variety for sale until it has had a thorough test in field culture on our own farm.

Our cotton-breeding work has not only a national but an international reputation. Each year representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture visit us. Representatives of foreign governments also inspect the work from time to time and place orders with us for shipment to their countries.

Our cotton-breeding work has made good to the fullest extent and yet the benefits of it are open as fully to the most humble cot-

ton grower of the South as to the great European nations with hundreds of millions of dollars at their disposal.

You can make crops such as are shown on these pages if you will and it is only by the use of well-bred and carefully grown seed coupled with well prepared and well cultivated ground that you can get best results, paying results.

We don't urge you or any other man to buy seed for their entire crop from us, but no man who has any nerve and backbone and desire to do better farming should hesitate to plant at least small lots of one, or three pounds, or a bushel each of several kinds to see which is best adapted to his particular locality.

Our seed-breeding work is valuable in making better varieties, in raising the standard of old varieties, but all this is not going to be worth a copper cent to you unless you take it and make use of it.

It's time to quit planting seed fit only for the oil mill and put into the ground seed that has the very best of cotton producing power bred into it.

YOUR COTTON PLANTS THAT STEAL

Yes, that's exactly what we mean, the cotton plants in your fields; cotton plants that pick your pockets just as surely as a professional pickpocket would. What is worse is the fact that 99 out of 100 cotton growers don't realize it. The same is true of the corn plants.

Five years ago we had the pictures of the two cotton plants shown below taken just to show how this stealing is done.

This matter of "thief" plants is a mighty serious one for all of us. Each one of us needs to get all we can from each acre, full return for our labor, and the only way to do it is to get each individual plant on that acre doing its full duty. We can't and you can't afford to tend and feed a set of thieves on your farm acres each year.

Further, thief plants are not confined to the cotton fields. They are in the corn fields, the oat fields, the wheat fields, and every other kind of seed-bearing crop that is grown. The average yield per acre of all crops in the South is far too low. Poor cultivation, improper or insufficient fertilizing is responsible for much of this low average, but the greatest cause of all is the number of "thief plants" in your and your neighbor's fields.

In our work on the Hastings Farm, including the seed or plant breeding, the growing of the seed, and the general farm crops we find many things of special interest and this story of the "thief plants" given below is one of them.



This plant is "making" cotton at the rate of at least 2 bales per acre



It would take 20 acres or more like this to make one bale of cotton

The two plants shown above were taken from a row in our variety test grounds. They are of a much advertised variety, then and now, of small balled early type. These two plants grew within six feet of each other in the same row; same land, same distance apart, same fertilizing and cultivation. Why the remarkable difference in the yield? One plant with over 60 bolls, making at the rate of two bales per acre or better, the other, so low in producing power that it would take nearly 20 acres of plants like that to make a bale. The plant on the left is a profitable paying plant, the one on the right a "thief plant" that steals the cotton grower's money.

The average yield of lint cotton per acre in the Cotton States is about 190 pounds per acre. Making all allowances for the slovenly "nigger and mule" style of cultivation on so many of these acres yet this is an alarmingly low average. It don't pay 50 cents per day for the labor put on those acres with cotton at 13 cents. What makes this average yield so low? What makes your yield low? Simply because the fields are full of these "thief plants," the 2, 3, 4,

5, 6 boll plants that take just as much land space, fertilizer and labor in cultivation as do the 20, 30, 40, 50 or more boll plants.

You know this to be true by your own experience. If you are making a half bale per acre or less your fields are full of these "thief plants" that are stealing your money. They are not paying for their "keep." They are "loafing" on you just as much as one of your farm hands would that stopped work and slept up in the shade half the day. You would fire that farm hand in a hurry if you caught him at it. **Why don't you fire those thief plants out of your cotton fields?**

Most people think that there is everything in a variety. Not true. Our variety test work, our special selection and study of individual or separate plants of the same variety shows up that there is as much difference between different plants of the same variety as there is between the president of a big city bank and the inmates of the county pauper farm. While there are few two boll plants, there are hosts of 3 to 6 boll plants, none of which earn their board and keep on your farm. Fire them now. Don't feed them in 1915.

YOU ARE GROWING "THIEF PLANTS"

How many? Possibly you may think that this is none of our business. In one way it is none of our business, but we honestly want to see you and every other farmer in the Cotton Belt prosper in the fullest sense, and full prosperity can't come so long as a large part of your crop is composed of "thief" plants.

You probably have seed set aside for this year's planting. How many seeds from "thief" plants (10 bolls or less per plant) are there in that lot? Do you know? This is an absolutely fair question that you ought to ask yourself.

"On a 'Big Boll' basis it takes 18 or 20 bolls per plant to make a bale per acre, from 25 to 30 bolls of the small boll varieties, with a fair stand. How near does the seed you have been planting measure up to this requirement in cotton producing power? It's no strain on a cotton plant to make 25 bolls per plant. In our breeding work we have got to the point that any plant with less than 100 bolls is thrown out in average seasons.

We don't know of any farmer that would not be more than pleased to make $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bales per acre. You can do it with good cultivation, medium fertilizing and planting seed with prolific, heavy bearing qualities bred into it. The seed must be right to

make paying crops. Look at those pictures on the opposite page again. Both plants had an equal chance. It was a question of "blood," so to speak, that made the difference.

When we talk about a man that belongs to some prominent family that has done something of note, has distinguished himself in some way, we often say, "It's in the blood." That's exactly correct. It's in the blood, and the same natural law that makes one man a useful citizen and the other a "no-account," worthless specimen of humanity runs through your cotton and corn fields. You have profitable plants and you have "thief plants."

The State can't very well kill off the useless or worse than useless men and women that are a drag on humanity, but you can get rid of the "thief plants" in your fields. We have seed that is not full of "thief plants." Our careful, painstaking seed breeding, selection and careful seed growing cleans them out. It's our business to do this kind of work. You are frequently advised by agents of your State and the United States Department of Agriculture to select your own seed. That's mighty good advice, but why take the several years necessary to bring up your seed when you can reach the quality you want in one season buying from us? We have been at this for years. "Thief plants" don't grow in our seed fields.

A GREAT SCIENTIFIC COTTON EXPERT'S OPINION

No man in the United States is better posted on cotton both from a scientific standpoint and that of an actual, practical cotton grower than is Prof. R. J. H. DeLoach, formerly Professor of Cotton Industry in the State College of Agriculture of Georgia, and who was appointed Director of the Georgia Experiment Station two years ago. Professor DeLoach is no stranger to tens of thousands of Georgia farmers who have met him at Farmers' Institutes all over Georgia during the last four years. Over one hundred thousand readers of the Southern Ruralist profited by his exceptionally interesting series of articles on cotton growing published during the spring of 1910. Personally we would rather take his opinion on cotton growing and breeding than any man in this country. Our expert in cotton breeding work studied several years under Professor DeLoach at Athens. Professor DeLoach has been very much interested in this cotton breeding work of ours and frequently visits our farms. He knows exactly what we are doing along the line of improvement of cotton seed and plant breeding. Below we publish extracts from letters from Prof. DeLoach following visits to the Hastings Farm in 1910, 1911 and 1912.

Letters from Prof. R. J. H. DeLoach Formerly of Georgia State College of Agriculture and now Director of the Georgia Experiment Station

Messrs. H. G. Hastings & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen—My last visit to your seed trial farm on October 14th impressed on me the possibilities of the great good that must result from the work you are doing.

These seed trials and demonstration experiments in connection with the seed business is a new enterprise in the South, and it strikes me as being the only possible way to make a close study of what you offer for sale in the way of farm crops and garden seeds. I thoroughly enjoyed going over the three thousand acres of land in Troup County now set aside to grow special seed from your stock.

Most of the work I had the pleasure of looking over was the cotton breeding, showing the great necessity for careful selection and cultivation as well as fertilization to keep up good strains of cotton. It would not be exaggerating to say you would average two and a half to three bales per acre on some of your plots planted with your specially selected seed. This shows that in order to get the best producing plants in a field you must go to the field with a knowledge of the plant and make intelligent selections for special points of improvements. In order to offer cotton seed for sale, one should have first-hand knowledge of the varieties and their rank. I counted the forty-two separate varieties in your trial grounds as they grew side by side, and could not help but be impressed by the enthusiastic way in which your expert in charge of the work went about a study of these varieties. He showed me where he had planted one row each from seed from ten different plants selected from one of the best varieties and had gotten ten distinct types of cotton from the one variety. I looked carefully over this and could hardly believe it was possible to get such results. But this is just why the average cotton growers cannot fix a type of cotton. They do not understand the importance of showing how much variation there is in a given variety and then getting the average and working to fix that. The "one plant selection," or the making of a new type from one plant selected out of a given variety, has been done for many years, and in fact most of the so-called varieties originated in this way. But this is not sufficient to fix your type. The progeny of the selected plant should be tested by the "plant to row" method till the desired type has been fixed, and rigid selection kept up. Here is where you have the great advantage over the farmer, viz.: in having a man to do this special work; an expert who does nothing else.

Yours respectfully, R. J. H. DeLOACH,
Professor of Cotton Industry, Georgia State College of Agriculture.

Professor DeLoach, following his custom, kept in touch with this work during 1911, and in reply to an inquiry from us last fall wrote us on November 6, 1911, as follows:

"Replying to your favor of the 4th inst., I can only say that Mr. Starr's work on your cotton breeding this year impressed me as being fully up to the standard that you have set for this work. He is at present thoroughly in line with the work and becomes each year more efficient, and in this meets my expectations. The way he has planned his work to follow up the progeny of his plant-to-row tests of last year is exceedingly interesting and I think ought to give some valuable results. I am also impressed with the way he is keeping his records of the work he is doing. This is half the battle in successful breeding and should be stressed always."

On October 7, 1912, Prof. DeLoach writes: "On returning on yesterday from your Seed Farm and Test Plots I feel a new interest in the future development of Georgia and the South. The work that your expert is doing in the development of the new strains of cotton proved as interesting to me as on my former visits and helped to convince me that the venture is proving everything you could wish for it. It is not only money well spent in the development of better cotton, but through your large farm is carrying a greater success to the farmers at large."

100-BOLL PLANTS FOR STOCK SEED

Two years ago our cotton expert in charge made the announcement to us that marked the most important point in the development in cotton breeding ever reached. He said: "Our cotton seed breeding has now reached a point where we will throw out every cotton plant for stock seed that has produced less than 100 bolls per plant under general field culture." Please stop and think a minute just how much that means. Compare it with the best plants you had in your field, and see the difference. For all of our special work each plant has to be a producer of 100 bolls or more, and we have had them up to 250 bolls and over.

How does this kind of seed breeding compare with the "thief" plant shown on the opposite page? How does it compare with your

own fields last summer, or any summer when you had the biggest kind of a bumper crop?

Before we began this special seed or plant breeding work we knew there was something wrong about cotton, but our general idea was that the trouble was mostly from poor cultivation and fertilizing. While these have their effect it wasn't until we got right down to a study of separate plants in the field that we found out the real trouble, the trouble that made low yields in even the best of varieties. It was the number of "thief" plants that infest every field. There are "thief" plants in all kinds of crops, "thief" cotton plants, "thief" corn plants, "thief" oat plants, etc., but the easiest for you to detect is the "thief" cotton plant.

He Planted a Hog Crop in 1914

Along through last fall it was the fashion for Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of the various cities throughout the South to hold meetings from time to time to discuss the deplorable cotton situation and they all got right busy advising the farmer to do this, that and the other thing to relieve the situation.

The intentions of these city and town folks were good but what they lacked in knowledge about the farm situation would fill several books. However, let's all give them credit for their good intentions, for we are convinced that they mean well, but it's a fact that they need educating along many lines as well as the average farmer.

The San Antonio, Texas, Chamber of Commerce was not behind the others in enterprise and held a meeting of the San Antonio business men to talk over the situation. By chance or mischance they invited in a real Texas farmer to throw what light he could on the subject. When he rose to speak the first words he said were: "I planted a hog crop last spring and am in good shape." Further he went on to tell those San Antonio bankers and business men that so

long as they continued to advance money and credit and supplies on cotton and cotton only these cotton crises would continue to come, and the only way for them to do is to advance money or credit to the diversified farmer.

This whole civilized world is crying for more meat, so to speak. The number of cattle in proportion to population in these United States is constantly decreasing. The same is true of hogs and sheep and the price of meat steadily climbs higher each year not because of trusts or combines but because farmers are neglecting to grow hogs, cattle and sheep.

If the Lord ever made a natural stock-growing country he made it when he made these Southern States, and yet we have, practically speaking, no live stock. This is dead wrong. We have never seen the time when fat hogs and fat cattle could not find a ready market in the South for cash. I asked an Atlanta meat packer not long ago how much money Georgia was sending out of the State for meat, and he replied: "A million dollars a week."



A BUNCH OF HOGS ON THE HASTINGS FARM AT WORK AFTER THE CORN HUSKER AND SHREDDER

We are not printing this picture as any photograph of a prize bunch of thoroughbred hogs, for they are not. They are "just hogs" although their bodies are wide enough so they won't qualify in the "razor-back" class. We have been growing a couple of hundred head of hogs on the Hastings Farm every year but we expect to run this number up to seven or eight hundred in 1915. Why? First, because we need a lot of hog meat for our hands, and second, we are daily having calls from 50 miles each way up and down the railroad from the Farm for dressed hogs.

Cotton is slow sale but the hog market is certainly lively at top prices and everybody is willing to pay spot cash for good hogs.

Our friend White who runs a big slaughter house and meat packing establishment here in Atlanta told us not long ago that in cattle and hog buying he had to buy 75% of the cattle and hogs butchered from outside of Georgia simply because Georgia farmers were so tied up in cotton that they didn't have time to fool with cattle and hogs. Yet cotton is about bottom and cattle and hogs are selling at prices so high as to be almost up to the level of "civil war" prices.

Kansas years ago was in as bad a fix as the South is today. Then Kansas burned coal instead of coal because corn was cheapest of the two. Kansas was then a "corn State" pure and simple, every available acre being planted in corn.

It was not until the Kansas farmer got sense enough to market most of that corn through his hogs that he began to be prosperous; able to ride around in an automobile at the cotton-grower's expense.

We have nothing against that Kansas farmer but we can't see where we have got any "call" to keep on in our old way of letting him grow all our meat for us at twice or more the cost we can produce it for ourselves.

It's time for you and all of us to "cut out" our past foolishness along this line if we have not already done so and have meat to sell instead of meat to buy so regularly. It's time for you to plant a "hog crop" and a "cattle crop" and a "chicken crop" with a few turkeys and ducks thrown in for good measure. They are all mighty good eating if wanted on your own table, while we have never seen the time that some one didn't want them for cash money if we had them to sell.

Our Texas farmer "planted a hog crop," but what he did not specify was that he also planted crops to produce something for those hogs to eat, first to keep them growing, next to fatten them so they would be in prime condition at market or killing time.

Corn, Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, Dwarf Essex Rape, Chufas, Cowpeas, Sweet Potatoes, Peanuts, etc., are part of the hog crop. It's time to market part of your crop on four legs in shape of hogs and cattle. Plant a hog crop in 1915 but plant "hog feed" too.

INOCULATE THE SEED

And Help the Crops Grow The Highest Priced Plant Food



These Nodules Gave 200% Increase in Yield

various leguminous crops ever since the attempt was made to put the bacteria in some form for safe distribution over twenty years ago in Germany. Various methods were tried in this country, both by the United States Department of Agriculture and various firms and chemists. None of these methods proved satisfactory and it was only by recent discoveries that a safe and sure way of distributing these nitrogen-gathering bacteria was made possible. We have been furnishing these bacteria to our customers for the past six years and there has not been a case reported to us where it has failed to give satisfaction when properly used. In these preparations of bacteria under the various names the bacteria can be kept in perfect condition and vigor in bottles and sent to you by mail.

MAKES BETTER CROPS, SAVES FERTILIZER COST

Making better crops at less cost for fertilizer ought to be the aim and object of every farmer and gardener. Inoculation will help do both. Remember, however, that these bacteria only act directly on what are known as leguminous crops; this includes all kinds of clover, beans, peas, alfalfa, vetches and peanuts. On these the bacteria can be applied with direct benefit—that is, it will make a great deal larger crops per acre than you would otherwise get.

Our illustration above shows how these bacteria act on the roots of leguminous plants such as we just mentioned. The knobs or "nodules" as they are termed, are little storehouses of nitrogen, that most costly element of plant food that these bacteria have gathered from the air. Some of this goes to feed the plant while growing, but the larger part remains stored in the roots. After the clover, peas, etc., have been harvested these roots decay, leaving in the soil a store of nitrogen for succeeding crops. A good crop of any leguminous plant growing in soil deficient in nitrogen will, if the seed be inoculated, add to that soil available nitrogen equal to that found in 700 to 1,000 pounds of nitrate of soda worth somewhere from \$25.00 to \$30.00. What's more is that the nitrates added by a leguminous crop stay in the soil much better than when applied in the form of nitrate of soda.

The use of these bacteria on any leguminous crop means 50% to 100% more of that particular crop per acre, and it means a store of the highest priced element of plant food in your soil for succeeding crops. Isn't that worth while to you? It certainly is to us and these inoculating materials are used extensively on the **Hastings Farm** every year.

SPECIAL BOOKLETS FREE

If you want to know more about the inoculation of seed of leguminous plants send for free booklets telling all about it.

FARM-O-GERM

This was the first successful preparation of nitrogen-gathering bacteria ever put out and we have sold it to our customers for several years with entire satisfaction. Farm-O-Germ is prepared by the Earp-Thomas Co. of New Jersey, who are exclusive in their preparation of these bacteria. The Earp-Thomas Co. operate under a number of patents, including a special bottle, that through an air tube keeps the bacteria more active and longer-lived. While a little higher in price than other preparations, the entirely satisfactory results covering a period of many years certainly justifies full credit being given to their claims for superiority. Their reputation for thoroughly reliable inoculating material is a firmly established one.

We have Farm-O-Germ for Alfalfa, Red Clover, White Clover, Crimson Clover, Alsike, Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Cowpeas, Velvet Beans, Soja Beans, Vetches and Peanuts. When ordering be sure and specify what kind of a crop you want to use it on, for each crop requires a different bacteria.

PRICE, per one-acre bottle, \$2.00; 5-acre bottle, \$6.00; 50-acre bottle, \$55.00; 100-acre bottle, \$100.00, delivered. Garden size for peas or beans, 50 cents, postpaid.

NITRO-GERM

This is a preparation of the nitrogen-gathering bacteria put out by the H. K. Mulford Company of Philadelphia, a concern with a world-wide reputation for good preparations. This nitrogen preparation is sent out in sealed bottles which are not ventilated or the bacteria given air. Personally we do not like to pass an opinion as to the relative merits of either of these two forms of nitrogen-gathering bacteria beyond saying that in the past we have sold both with apparent satisfaction to our customers.

We have Nitro-Germ for the inoculation of Alfalfa, Red Clover, White Clover, Crimson Clover, Alsike, Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Cowpeas, Velvet Beans, Soja Beans, Vetches and Peanuts. When ordering be sure and specify what kind of a crop you want to use it on for each crop requires a different bacteria.

PRICE, per one-acre bottle, \$1.50; 5-acre bottle, \$5.00; Garden or ¼-acre size for any of the above named crops 50 cents, postpaid.

That may be a new way of putting it, but it's pretty close to facts. The most costly element of commercial fertilizers is nitrogen and is usually estimated as being worth about 17 cents per pound. Practically all of our soils are short of nitrogen.

All the clovers, cowpeas, vetch, peas, beans, alfalfa, and some other leguminous plants, have the power to draw plenty of nitrogen from the air—if there are present what are called the nitrogen-gathering bacteria in the soil to attach themselves to the roots. These bacteria on the roots of this class of plants are necessary to enable the plant to do full work in nitrogen gathering. If they are not present the crop will be more or less a failure. Plenty of bacteria on the roots means rank growing crops, their absence means sickly looking plants. Where successful crops of any of these plants mentioned have been grown before, there are bacteria in the soil for them, but on new ground or where these crops have not been grown, the bacteria must be supplied before success can come.

These bacteria are now obtainable in commercial form and are very easily handled effectively by any one following the simple directions found on the bottles. All you have to do is to add a small quantity of water, then moisten the seed and your soil then becomes thoroughly inoculated at seed sowing time. It's the easiest, quickest, cheapest way to improve soil.

This inoculation is not for direct use on crops like corn, cotton, oats, sorghum, millet, etc. When used on all kinds of clovers, cowpeas, soja beans, these crops accumulate a great store of nitrogen on the roots. These decay after a leguminous crop is cut off and the nitrogen is available in the soil for succeeding crops of cotton, corn or grain. In effect, it helps make your soil richer for succeeding crops, as well as making far better clover, alfalfa, vetches, cowpeas, soja beans or peanuts.

Personally we have been watching very closely this matter of inoculation of the



This Tells the Story

INOCULATION OF THE SEED WILL INSURE SUCCESS WITH ALFALFA

THE SOUTHERN RURALIST

Atlanta, Georgia, is one of the great publishing centers of the United States. Out of the more than one hundred publications sent out from Atlanta, there is one, the **Southern Ruralist**, that stands head and shoulders above all agricultural publications of the country in value to the Southern farmer.

We well remember the first issue of the **Ruralist** ever printed. It started out with four pages and about 500 circulation once a month. Now each issue contains from 24 to 56 pages, going twice a month to more than 250,000 readers in all the Southern States.

Believe us, the **Ruralist** has grown beyond all expectations of its publishers. Why? Because it satisfies its readers. Because it's above all things a practical farm paper, edited and printed strictly for Southern farmers. Because it always brings to you in every issue something new and of value that you can use in helping in the solving of the farm problems that are constantly coming up to all of us to solve.

We positively know that the **Ruralist** is the right kind of a paper for every one interested in farming and gardening to read. Thousands of our customers have either told us or written to us of its value to them and have thanked us for bringing it to their attention.

We read it regularly ourselves. We get many good ideas from it that help us in the farm work on the Hastings' Farm. Below you will find our special "Half Price" and "Money Back" offer. We have carried that offer for five years and in that time have received and turned over to the Southern Ruralist Company over one hundred and twenty-five thousand subscriptions.

In only one single case have we ever had a customer ask to have the paper stopped and his money returned under the terms of that offer. We believe that is fair evidence that every one of these one hundred and twenty-five thousand people have found the **Ruralist** worth while reading and of value.

You Must Have a Good Farm Paper

Yes, why not? Is there any real good, solid reason why you should not have the **Southern Ruralist** as a visitor in your home 24 times a year at a cost of 25 cents, the price of a few pounds of cotton, or about a peck of corn or a couple of feeds of oats? That is just about the cost of having it for a year under our offer below, with the chance to have your money back if you are not fully satisfied.

Now, we know that there is a prejudice in the minds of many farmers against farm papers or books on farm subjects. Is there any real ground for this prejudice against a thoroughly practical Southern farm paper like the **Ruralist**? There is not. It is true that there has been a whole lot of rot and nonsense printed in some of the Northern farm papers that have been largely circulated in the South. It is also true that there has been a great deal of im-

practical stuff printed in some Southern farm papers and in the farm departments of the weekly, semi- and tri-weekly issues of the city dailies published in almost every State. All the more reason then that you should read regularly a paper that is a thoroughly practical farm paper that is of and for the South.

There are a lot of farmers that won't believe that anything true about farming can appear in a paper or a book. You may have some of that kind in your neighborhood. If they see in the county weekly paper that Bill Jones killed John Smith over in the next county last Tuesday, they believe it. If they see in an agricultural paper that Henry Williams, of Sumter County, Georgia, increased his yield of cotton nearly a half-bale per acre by plowing his land three inches deeper with a two-horse plow instead of a "Boy Dixie," they won't believe it. Why? Just because it was printed in a farm paper. Is that common horse sense?

We Don't Know All About Farming

Neither do you. We find and you find something new coming up each year on our farms. So do other folks. This is "farm news." It gets into the right kind of a farm paper like the **Ruralist**. Plant diseases appear, insect pests are showing up right along, soils after being cropped too long require different treatment. Do you know how to handle all these things to best advantage when they appear? The chances are 99 times out of 100 that these subjects have been handled and handled rightly by somebody else and how to do it has been printed in the **Ruralist** long before the trouble ever shows up on your farm.

We have no patience with the farmer that will sneer at or condemn good farm information that comes in the printed page of paper or book and at the same time take it all in as gospel truth when some brother farmer who has gotten it from the paper repeats it at a Farmers' Union meeting, at a fish fry or picnic or outside the church at "preaching."

We haven't got any better sense than to want to get all the in-

formation about farming we can and we don't care two straws how it comes to us, whether through the printed page of a farm paper or a book, or whether by word of mouth from a neighbor, or by letter from one of our seed buying customers.

First last and all the time we need all the farm information we can get and so do you. This catalogue goes to about 500,000 Southern farmers and gardeners. Of these about 125,000 subscribe for and read the **Ruralist** regularly. What of the other 375,000? Are you one of these? If so, why not send in your subscription now and try it on? Remember, you have the Hastings' guarantee to return your money if you are not fully satisfied. It's a fair offer. H. G. Hastings & Company do not publish the **Ruralist**, but we have a very great interest in having it in the hands of every farmer in the South, for no man in the South can read the **Ruralist** for one year and follow its teaching, without being a better and more prosperous farmer in every respect. The men who make the **Ruralist** are shown on the opposite page.

"Half-Price" and "Money Back" Offer

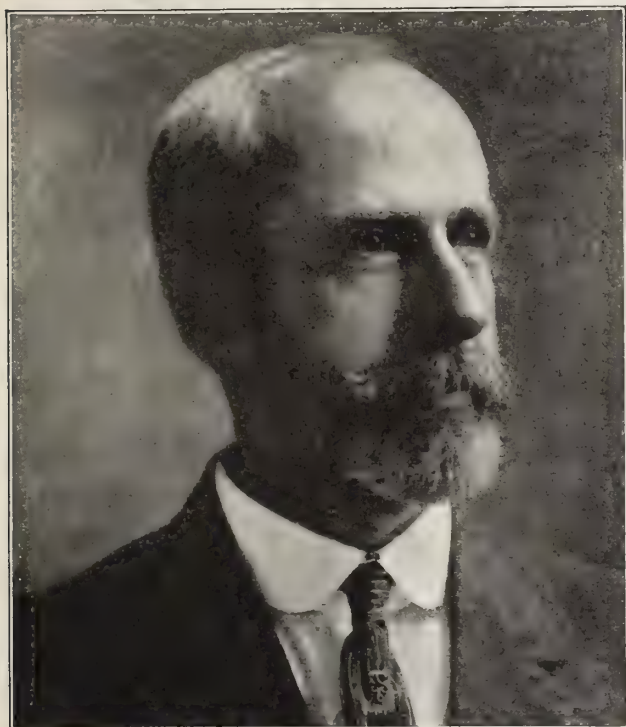
The regular subscription price of the **SOUTHERN RURALIST** is 50 cents per year. Through a special agency arrangement we are able to offer it to you for half price, 25 cents per year. We want every Hastings' seed buyer to have the **SOUTHERN RURALIST** for the next year simply because we know it will be worth many dollars to you in your farm work. Let no one say that he "can't afford" it. At our special half-price offer the whole cost for one year is about the value of 3 pounds of cotton, or about the value of a peck of corn. We are so sure that you will be satisfied with the **RURALIST** that we hereby agree that if you will send us 25 cents along with your seed order for the paper one year we will send you your money back at the end of 3 months and have your paper stopped if you will write us that you are not satisfied that you are getting full value for your money and more.

In this offer we guarantee full satisfaction and money back if you don't think it worth it. You need the **RURALIST**. Every issue of the 24 during the year you will find helpful. Through us you can buy it for 25 cents, exactly half price, with an absolute positive guarantee of your money back if you are not fully satisfied. You can't get anywhere in this world a fairer, squarer offer than that. Just enclose 25 cents extra with your seed order for the **RURALIST** for one year. We will start it coming promptly.

YOU CAN NOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THE RURALIST IN 1915

THAT BEST OF ALL FARM PAPERS

AND THE PRACTICAL MEN WHO MAKE IT VALUABLE FOR YOU

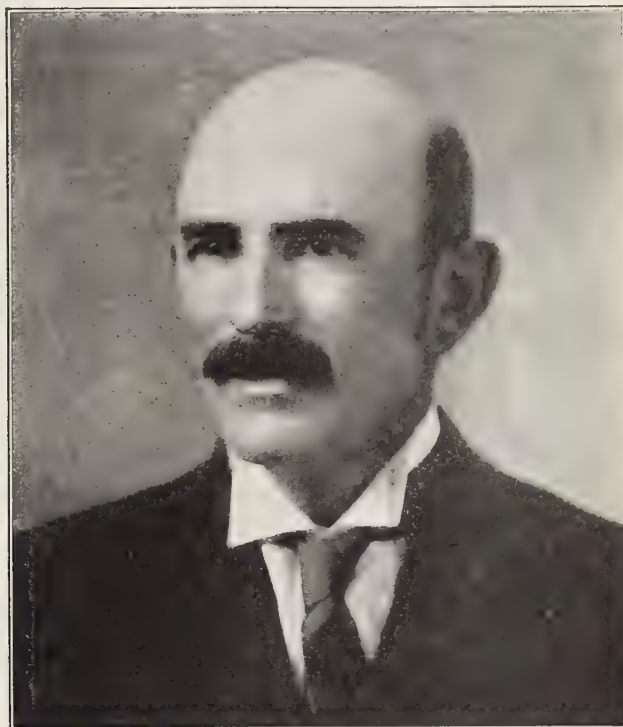


H. E. Stockbridge, Agricultural Editor of the Ruralist

H. E. Stockbridge We don't hesitate a minute to say that in our opinion Dr. H. E. Stockbridge is the best agricultural editor on any farm paper in this country. First and above all things he is a thoroughly practical farmer, and one of very wide experience. Second, he is thoroughly equipped from a scientific standpoint. He is the owner of a large plantation in Sumter County, Georgia. He has been director of both the North Dakota and Florida Experiment Stations, and when the Japanese government wanted to organize a national department of agriculture, Dr. Stockbridge was the man chosen, and spent four years in that country. He is a man of both national and international reputation.

With all his scientific and practical knowledge he has a way of putting the great scientific facts and truths relating to farming in such plain, simple, understandable words that even the uneducated man is never at a loss to know exactly what is meant.

All agricultural matter for the Ruralist goes under Dr. Stockbridge's eye and you can rest assured that unless the information is practical and workable on Southern farms it doesn't get into print through the Ruralist.



F. J. Merriam, President of the Southern Ruralist Company

F. J. Merriam He is another practical man who has done an almost lifetime's work in the few years that he has spent at the head of the Southern Ruralist Company. Under his management the Ruralist has grown from a little 8-page monthly paper of a few thousand circulation to the present 32 to 56 pages twice a month, leading agricultural paper of the South, going into over 250,000 Southern farm homes regularly.

Mr. Merriam is a thoroughly practical Southern farmer. He knows exactly what it is to be in close touch with the soil and dependent on the right handling of the farm for his living. First, in Florida and later here in Georgia, he has made his living and all his living from the soil.

Like Dr. Stockbridge, Mr. Merriam knows farm prosperity and farm troubles. On his present farm near Atlanta he has to "buck up" against exactly the same things in farm methods and farm management, bad weather and good weather conditions, etc., as you do. He is practical because he has had and is getting farm experience right along. Mr. Merriam and Dr. Stockbridge know farming by actual experience and they pass this experience along to Ruralist readers.

What Southern Farmers Are Actually Doing

In addition to the lines carried directly by Mr. Merriam and Dr. Stockbridge there are many special departments cared for by men specially fitted to handle these particular subjects. Among these is the Dairy and Live Stock Department, edited by C. L. Willoughby, professor of this subject in the University of Florida; the Veterinary Department, edited by Dr. Cary, veterinarian of the Alabama Experiment Station, Dr. Cary answering all questions asked by subscribers as to diseases and injuries of all kinds of live stock; the Horticultural and Fruit Growing Department, in charge of Prof. McHatton, of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, and the Poultry Department, so ably looked after by Mr. F. J. Marshall, a poultryman of national reputation.

With all due respect to Mr. Merriam and Dr. Stockbridge and the able gentlemen we have just mentioned, we get just as much, if not more, out of the special "What Farmers Are Doing" issues that come the middle of each month.

These middle-of-the-month issues of the Ruralist are regular farmers' experience meetings. The articles are written strictly by

farmers themselves. They give the actual farm experiences of men right on the ground, day in and day out, the "one-horse" farmer, the two or more horse farmer as well as the plantation owner. They all have their chance and tell it in their own language. The Ruralist is open to them all. They don't tell what they are going to do, but what they have done and how they did it. You can't say that the experiences of all these hundreds of farmers who write for the Ruralist every year is theory. It's the actual statement of things actually done on their farms. They tell it to you through the Ruralist just as your neighboring farmer friend would tell you about his farm work and which you are always mighty glad to hear from him.

It's just this kind of information on every farm subject in the course of a year that makes the Ruralist such a valuable paper to over two hundred and fifty thousand Southern farmers. If you are not already a reader of the Ruralist, take advantage of our special offer on "Half Price" and "Money Back" on the opposite page. It's a perfectly fair, square offer, and we take all the risk of your being dissatisfied with your trade.

HASTINGS' PROLIFIC CORN (No. 140)

Immensely Prolific, Finest in Quality A Wonderful Producer of Grain and Forage—The Prize-Winning Corn of the South for You to Plant.

No country or section or state can be permanently prosperous that is regularly dependent on another section for its food supplies. This is an absolute fact based on history since the beginning of civilization. Further the state or section is nothing more than the aggregation of Jones, Browns, Smiths, Walkers and others that compose it. If this is true of the state or section or country, it is equally true of every individual farmer that is a food and grain buyer.

Let's look facts in the face. The farmers of the South as a whole are not prosperous. They are up against it. As a general rule they produce cotton and trade it off mostly for food and grain products. The farmers of the North, States like Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, etc., are and have been for years actually rolling in wealth. Why? They "live at home and board at the same place" and have a big surplus to sell to the cotton growers of the South every year at a profit.

By the time the Kansas grown corn reaches the farm of the Georgia or Alabama cotton-grower it costs from 2 to 3 times as much as the Kansas farmer sold it for, and 2 to 3 times as much as the Georgia, Alabama or Mississippi man could grow it for on his own farm by reasonably good cultivation and the use of right seed from Hastings'.

Iowa-Kansas Corn Growing Farmers Are Now Riding in Automobiles at Your Expense

There has been a great deal said in the last two or three years about the thousands and thousands of automobiles bought by Kansas and Iowa farmers. It was largely the cotton-grower's money spent for corn and meat that paid for those automobiles, and every time you buy a bushel of Western corn or meal or a pound of meat that was made up in that country you are helping pay for the gasoline to keep them running.

How many of you ride around in an automobile? Mighty few. You haven't time. Too busy sweating in the cotton fields all summer making (with scrub seed) about a half bale per acre, mostly less. What do you grow that cotton for? Just to send most of it along (by way of the supply merchant) to pay for the corn and meal and meat that you have been buying, just the very things that you could have grown on your own farm at less than half what you paid your supply merchant. And what's worse is that it's so absolutely unnecessary, for if the Lord ever made a natural corn-growing country, it is the South.

We want, in all seriousness, to make the most earnest personal appeal to every one to whom this catalogue goes to grow enough corn in 1915. You ought to be tired by now of paying that Iowa or Kansas corn-growing farmer's gasoline bill and you are helping to do it every time you buy a bushel of Western corn or a pound of their meat.

Down on the **Hastings Farm**, under our general field conditions of culture, and they are nothing more than any other intelligent, careful farmer can and should give, the corn turns out 60 to 75 bushels per acre; oats 40 to 100 bushels according to the soil; the sorghum and cowpea hay $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre following the oats, etc. The **Hastings Farm** of over 3,000 acres don't spend a dollar for hay or grain, can't afford to, and we know mighty well that you can't unless you have no higher ambition in life than to pay the Iowa-Kansas farmer's gasoline bill.

A Great Corn Revival--Are You Converted Yet?

It is the custom from time to time to have religious revival meetings where it is sought to convert the unsaved and bring them into the church. These revivals of religion are good, but religion is not the only thing that needs reviving and regenerating in this country. We need the strongest kind of a revival of good common sense progressive agricultural methods, the kind which if followed will make the agricultural South what it ought to be, the richest agricultural section of these United States—a real common sense agricultural revival.

For the last four years there has been a great corn-growing revival going on in the South; thousands have been converted from the old 10 to 15 bushel way to the 40 to 75 bushel per acre way. There is hardly a neighborhood that has not felt the effects of this revival. Our own State of Georgia has made marvelous progress in spite of dry years and increased her corn crop some fourteen million bushels a year and at present corn prices that means mighty close to fourteen million dollars saved to Georgia farmers.

Are you converted yet? If not, don't you think it time to come forward?

There isn't any mourner's bench at this corn-growing revival, but there is a corn bench that it's time for you and every other corn-buying farmer to come up to, repent of his evil ways and start to travel the road of real farm prosperity that has the cotton field on one side (bale per acre or better) and the heavy laden fields of 40 bushels or more per acre corn on the other. That's the real practical, useful farm religion, so to speak, that needs reviving on hundreds of thousands of Southern farms in 1915.

Hastings' Prolific Will Fill Your Crib Up Full

Hastings' Prolific Corn is a wonder in production of both grain and forage. It is the most prolific corn we have ever seen, the yield of grain and forage being enormous. It makes more ears and better ears, with longer, deeper grains. **Hastings' Prolific** averages 16 to 18 rows. It has deep grains very closely set on a very small white cob. Sixty-five pounds of corn in the ear shells out one bushel or more. Grains rather flinty and a good keeper. Medium early, maturing in from 110 to 120 days. Makes splendid "roasting ears," the size of ears being good, and in flavor almost equal to that superb variety of Sweet Corn "Country Gentleman." It is the best all-purpose corn that you can grow in the South. It pays as a field crop; it pays the market gardener; it pays in the home garden. It roots deeply, resisting drought and storms. It is adapted to both upland and lowland. It always makes a crop and is a prize winner at the crib of every man who plants it.



Two 214 Bushel Records

At the time this part of catalogue must go to the printer the results of all the corn contests in the South are not known so that 1914 reports cannot be given. In 1913 J. Jones Polk of Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi, made on one acre 214 bushels and 51 pounds of **Hastings' Prolific Corn**.

In 1911 Ben Leath of Walker County, Georgia, made 214 bushels and 40 pounds of **Hastings' Prolific Corn** on one acre, these crops being all measured and weighed according to United States Department of Agriculture rules.

It's a remarkable fact that these two boys, one in North Georgia, the other in Southern Mississippi, both using **Hastings' Prolific**, one in 1911, the other in 1913, should come within 11 pounds of each other in these record yields.

It was a mighty dry year in Georgia in 1913 and Morgan County was especially dry, but this did not prevent Edward J. Wellborn from making on his acre 181 bushels and 40 pounds of **Hastings' Prolific**, this being the Georgia record for 1913. This crop of Wellborn's is no accident either, for in 1912 he grew 162 bushels on one acre. You can see his picture on page 28 of this catalogue.

For three years out of four the highest yield per acre in the Boys' Corn Club Contests in Georgia have been won by boys planting **Hastings' Prolific Corn**, Joe Stone in 1910, Ben Leath in 1911, Edward Wellborn in 1913, Leath and Wellborn holding the two highest Georgia records of yield per acre up to that time.

Now these record crops were grown on good ground, but if the variety of corn planted had not had in the seed the heavy-bearing-prolific qualities, these boys would not be today the champion corn growers of these States.

To succeed in making heavy paying crops either in corn-growing contests or in crops on the farm the seed you plant must be right, and **Hastings' Prolific** direct from **Hastings in Atlanta** is right and safe for you to plant.

Five-Sixths of Winners Plant Hastings' Prolific

We can't, for lack of space in this catalogue, give the yields and reports of contestants, but it is a fact that nearly five-sixths of the prize winners in the various contests planted **Hastings' Prolific Corn**. One point we want to make here. When anyone sends in an order we don't know whether it's for a prize contest or not and every order is filled alike. Our seed of the variety, **Hastings' Prolific**, has the producing power that will give anyone big yields if they only give it the right kind of a chance. As a prize winner in these corn contests our regular seed stock of it has no equal; while below are found many testimonials from farmers growing it for general farm use, showing it to be a prize winner at the farm corn crib, and that's where its great value to most of our people lies.

YOUR DANGER FROM PLANTING DOUBTFUL SEED

Many planters have the idea that the best way to increase the yield is to get seed corn from prize patches in their neighborhood. This is seldom true. Most of these were small fields and grown near other fields of inferior and run down, low yielding varieties. Corn will easily mix a half mile and if there has been mixing with inferior corn it will greatly reduce yields in crops planted from that seed. Every year seed corn direct from us gets better in yielding power. You run no risk when **Hastings' Prolific Corn** is bought direct from **Hastings in Atlanta**.

Hastings' Prolific in Many States We could easily fill this entire catalogue with good words about **Hastings' Prolific** and heavy yields from it from every Southern State. It holds high yield record in Georgia for three different years, Mississippi for two years and the high yield record for Texas, Arkansas and Florida. Hundreds of county and district records are held by it. **Hastings' Prolific** is the one variety for you to plant for heavy paying crops.

Texas J. G. Henderson, Hopkins County, was the winner in the Texas Farm and Ranch \$1,000 contest. His yield 130 bushels per acre. W. A. Lane, Waller County: "Last year made 85 bushels per acre." J. H. Walker, Orange County: "It averages 45 to 50 bushels per acre where the average heretofore has been 17 bushels."

Florida S. M. Johnson, Polk County, reports 70 bushels per acre; Frank Bugbee, St. Johns County, says his crop is good for 75 bushels per acre; W. H. Cozen, Volusia County, reports 55 bushels per acre; Mizell Live Stock Co., Washington County, writes: "We have about 300 bushels of **Hastings' Prolific** from 4 acres."

Alabama S. D. and D. A. Hixon, Bullock County: "One acre **Hastings' Prolific** produced 130 bushels." Andrew J. Higgins, Mobile County, writes: "On the 8 acres I planted in your **Prolific Corn**, I am getting from 50 to 65 bushels per acre. On one measured acre I gathered 63 barrels of slipped shuck ears."

Mississippi Dr. N. B. Wood, Lowndes County, says: "**Hastings' Prolific** is getting pretty thick in this country and is making good everywhere." Wilson Jones, Simpson County: "Made 57 bushels per acre on five acres, common pine land, planted May 22d."

Arkansas Mr. T. J. Simmons of Hempstead County, Arkansas, writes: "Have been planting your **Prolific Corn** since 1905. I get six ears from each stalk. I have just gathered and cribbed 137½ bushels from one acre."

Louisiana T. J. W. Bennett, St. Helena Parish, writes: "Planted three acres **Hastings' Prolific**; hill land, no fertilizer; made seventy barrels of corn." F. L. Brown, Jackson Parish, says: "**Hastings' Prolific** makes one-third more than our own corn."

Georgia J. T. Atkinson, Butts County, writes: "With **Hastings' Prolific** I am making about three times as much to the acre as I have been making." J. F. Pettigrew, Jones County: "**Hastings' Prolific** best corn I ever planted. Made 40 bushels per acre beside another that made 5." W. E. Cody, Muscogee County: "My son David Cody made 100½ bushels; Garry Cody 111½ bushels—**Hastings' Prolific**."

Prices Hastings' Prolific, Prize-Winning Seed

Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

A SINGLE EAR OF HASTINGS' PROLIFIC, ACTUAL SIZE, FROM GENERAL CROP ON THE HASTINGS' FARM



HASTINGS' BIG ROCKDALE CORN

(No. 141) For bottom lands in the Central South, for the black waxy lands of Texas, for the delta lands of Louisiana and Mississippi and any rich or highly fertilized uplands there is no big eared corn that equals Hastings' Rockdale.

We are mighty well acquainted with Rockdale Corn. It's a Georgia variety and we have grown it and sold it for some twenty years. It's a thoroughbred, the best of all the big-eared Southern field corns for main crop. Our illustration is a little over half its natural size and shows well the general appearance of the ears. Very flinty for a dent corn, medium early for main crop; cob small and white, with long slightly dented deep white grains. Occasionally a slightly red cob is found in it, but this is seldom. Ears very large, 10 to 13 inches long, and weigh 1 to 1½ pounds. One Texas grower reported 2½-pound ears. Fine for meal and for an all-round general purpose main crop corn with big ears it's unexcelled.

In Texas C. M. Hansen, Fayette County, writes: "Rockdale can't be beat for any weather. Planted late and only plowed twice it made 40 bushels per acre." A. B. Hancock, Tyler County: "Am very well pleased with Rockdale. Will plant my whole crop with it another year." Geo. D. Gray, Kendall County: "I planted some of your Rockdale during drought. Ground so dry only 10 per cent came up. Grew like a thoroughbred and I have got more actual feed on one acre than my neighbors have on 10." W. F. Blair & Son, Liberty County, say: "Good corn judges who have examined the corn upon our farm pronounce your Rockdale the best corn for our soil and climate they have ever seen."

Florida Louis B. Gallison, Bradford County, Florida, writes: "Rockdale corn has a local reputation here. Three ears, laid end to end, measured 38 inches. One of the ears shelled 210 grains, over a dry quart measure."

Louisiana A. B. Campbell, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, says: "Rockdale Corn is A-1. It had everything that corn could have to contend with and still made a good crop. Shall plant my entire crop in Rockdale next year." Clifton Cannon, Rapides Parish, writes: "Will make forty bushels per acre using Rockdale, which is good for this year."

Alabama Meder Stock Farm, Baldwin County: "First used Rockdale Corn in 1911. It averaged 50 bushels shelled corn per acre. Used this year as silage produced about 5 tons per acre." E. H. Ezzell writes: "Your Rockdale Corn is all you claim for it. Made good crop and the largest ears I ever saw."

Mississippi W. P. Henry, Union County, won first, second and third prizes for best single ears of corn, the prizes being offered by the New Albany Gazette. Variety was Rockdale, of course.

North Carolina W. H. Knight, Dare County, writes: "Rockdale Corn bought of you is fine. Six ears shelled out one gallon of corn."

Tennessee J. M. Carother, Dyer County: "Rockdale is well adapted to this soil and climate. With good season I think 100 bushels per acre possible." H. E. Bryant, Franklin County, writes: "I don't think I shall ever use any other corn but Rockdale."

PRICES Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.75.

Hickory King (No. 142) Has the largest grains, with smallest cob, of any white corn introduced. We have what is known as the Broad Grain Hickory King, as shown in our illustration below, a single grain nearly covering the entire cob. It is a strong grower; the stalks take a firm hold on the ground and stand upright, resisting heavy wind storms without blowing down. In fairly good soil each stalk bears 2 and sometimes 3 medium sized ears. It yields good crops on light soils and is one of the most productive and profitable white varieties for planting in the South. Ears fill out well and will make more shelled corn to bulk of ears than any other variety. It is good for roasting ears to follow Early White Dent; makes splendid quality of corn meal, and is just the right sort for stock feeding, being almost all corn and very little cob. It matures fully in from 115 to 125 days. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, 70 cents; bushel, \$2.50.

100-Day or Extra Early Yellow Dent (No. 143)

Southern farmers generally want yellow corn for earliest feeding, something to come in way ahead of the general corn crop.

The Improved Golden Dent is a splendid medium early corn, but in our new 100-Day or Extra Early Yellow Dent we have a variety maturing hard corn 10 to 14 days earlier than the Improved Golden Dent, a variety maturing hard corn in 100 days or less. Has medium sized ears, small cob and deep grains of light yellow color. A good vigorous grower, grain maturing quickly and well and is ready for feeding long before any other field variety. Also makes splendid early "roasting" ears, something that every family garden needs. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, peck, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.75.

Early White Dent

(No. 145) Favorite white variety for early crop in the South. First ready of those producing large ears. 2 to 3 ears per stalk; fine for "roasting" ears. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 30 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.25.

Broom Corn Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid.

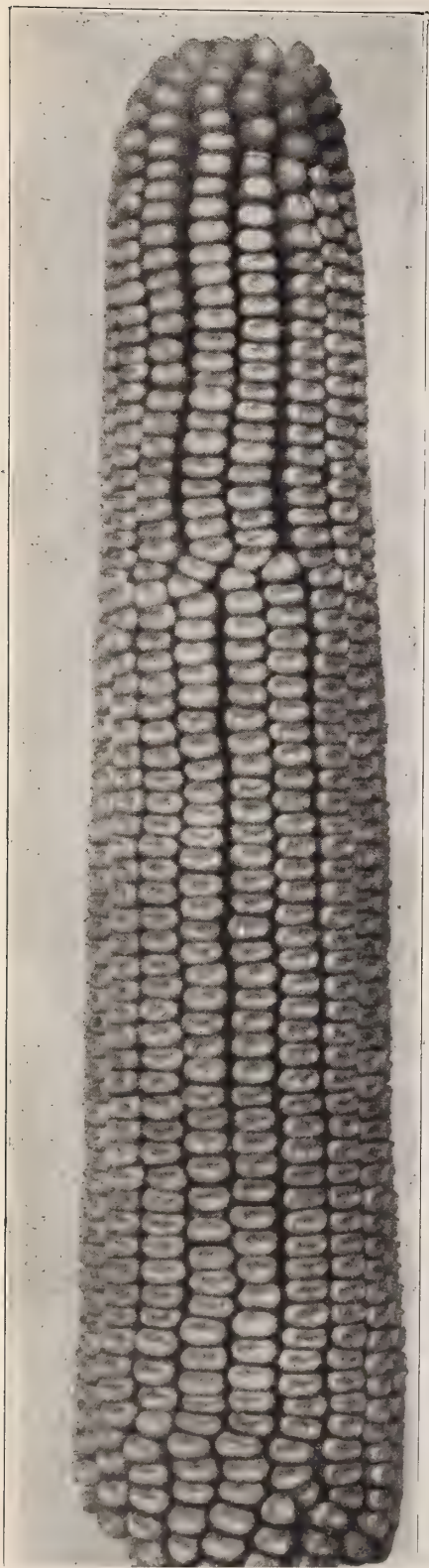
(No. 157) 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.50.

Corn Insurance

Hastings' Southern grown seed corn insures your corn success.



HASTINGS' BIG ROCKDALE, OUR STANDARD LARGE-EARED GENERAL CROP SOUTHERN FIELD CORN FOR ALL THE SOUTHERN STATES



HASTINGS' FLORIDA FLINT A "WEEVIL PROOF" CORN

Natural Size of the Ears Taken From One Of Our Georgia Grown Seed Crops

(No. 149) A real practically weevil proof corn is at your service. It's our Florida Flint, a small quantity of which was sent to us by one of our Bradford County, Florida, friends some eight or nine years ago. We were much struck then with its appearance in size of grain and hardness, and grew it in our trial grounds here in Georgia. It grew off nicely, resisted drought well and made a remarkably good yield for a corn of its class.

We grew it a second and third year before offering it, this being in line with our general policy of proving the value of a variety before offering it for sale. The illustration on this page from a photograph of an ear from our seed crops shows the natural size of the ears. While it has all the appearance of a pure dent corn it is nearly as hard as pop corn."

Sends Corn Weevil to the Neighbors

B. F. Hodges, Houston County, Texas, writes: "Florida Flint is a fine crop, and best of all, **Mr. Corn Weevil has to go to the next neighbor.** I grew 30 bushels per acre without fertilizer. I carried some to mill and it makes the best meal going."

P. D. Howe, Baldwin County, Alabama, says: "Florida Flint is marvelously hard and is just what is needed here on the coast where weevil is bad."

C. B. Brown, Hillsboro County, Florida, writes: "Bud worms were bad this year but Florida Flint seemed to resist them better than other varieties."

J. C. Calhoun, Orange County, Florida, says: "Like Florida Flint fine. It is a good corn for this country as the weevil can't eat it like other kinds."

Mr. R. J. L. Richardson, Whitfield County, Georgia, writes us: "I don't believe you have given Florida Flint justice. Got about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a stand on five acres; prevented by wet season from cultivating as desired, but I averaged 50 bushels per acre. Under different circumstances I believe I could have made 75 bushels."

Geo. Marshall, Adams County, Mississippi, writes: "Am very much pleased with the **Florida Flint Corn**, also **Hastings' Prolific**. Made two plantings in April and May. Florida Flint averaged two medium sized ears to the stalk. Florida Flint will stand close planting and be prolific."

We don't feel like saying that any corn is absolutely "weevil-proof," but if a weevil don't come mighty near breaking his teeth when he tackles our "Florida Flint" we miss our guess. Without any exception the "Florida Flint" is the hardest, large grained corn we have ever seen. It resists drought splendidly, makes a good heavy stalk with plenty of leaves for forage, makes one to two ears per stalk and each ear is tightly covered with a heavy protecting husk that covers it completely and closes closely over the end of the ear. With us it makes 35 to 50 bushels per acre, according to soil. We would not recommend it for an all-purpose or whole crop corn, but for something to last, with little or no weevil damage from one year's end to the other, it has no equal. Our suggestion would be to plant from half to two-thirds of the crop with **Hastings' Prolific**, or if large-eared corn is preferred, Rockdale, and the balance in Florida Flint, keeping this over for summer feeding. If you want a hard corn to resist weevil attacks, plant some of your crop in our Florida Flint. You need not be afraid to plant it in other States because it is called "Florida Flint." We grow it here in Georgia and we have no difficulty in growing satisfactory crops of it. While not as prolific or as heavy bearer as some of our other varieties, its hardness and resistance to weevil attacks ought to give it a place on every farm in the Lower South.

Stock of Seed Limited to 1200 Bushels

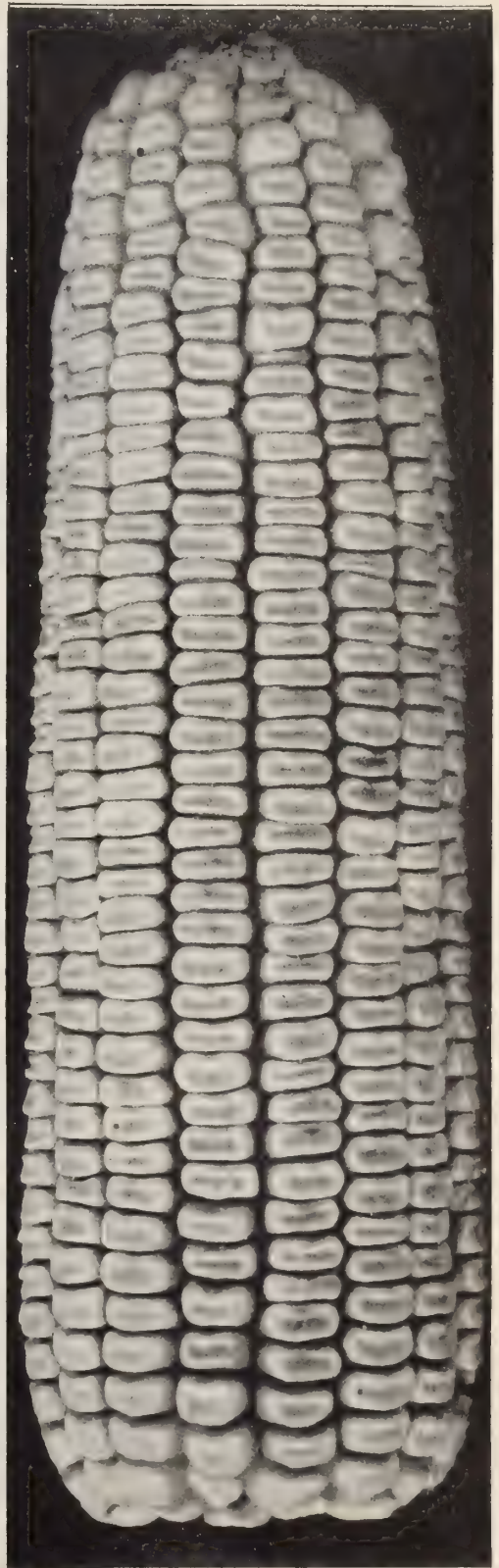
PRICES Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, 85 cents; bushel, \$3.00.

Improved Golden Dent (Georgia Grown) (No. 144)

Practically all seed of Golden Dent Corn offered in the South either by seedsmen or local merchants is Northern grown and not acclimated and seldom makes good in the crop. Ours is different. Our specially grown Georgia raised seed of Golden Dent will please you and make you a sure crop for early use. It is the standard yellow variety for planting in the South in recent years; a splendid medium early yellow field corn. Large ears, with small red cob and large grains of deep yellow color. A strong grower standing up against hot, dry weather remarkably well for a corn of its class. It matures hard corn for feeding in 110 to 115 days, the grain being rich in feeding value. Also good for roasting ears. The Improved Golden Dent is a valuable yellow corn for early plantings in the South. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, peck, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.25.**

The Snowflake (No. 146) A valuable white variety for "roasting ears" in the South. Deep grained and good sized ear of fine quality. Produces two ears to the stalk. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.50.**

Mexican June Corn For planting late after wheat, oats, rye, etc., are cut off. Practically a drought-proof corn. If you can get enough moisture to give germination. For corn, plant in June. For heavy yield of forage, plant in April or May. Stalks 10 to 15 feet high, leaves 4 to 6 feet long. Seed supply from Mexico very limited. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.75.**





HASTINGS' BANK ACCOUNT COTTON

OUR "BANK ACCOUNT" COTTON

OUR EARLIEST EXTRA EARLY, EXTRA PROLIFIC COTTON

This was the fourth distinct variety of cotton introduced by us, and in many respects it is our best. It is the result of eleven years of close breeding and selection, and a glance at our illustration on the opposite page, reproduced from a photograph of a single stalk, shows just what can be done with our "BANK ACCOUNT" Cotton here in North Georgia under the best of cultivation. Our "BANK ACCOUNT" is an extra early, medium size boll, mostly five locks, and does not blow or drop out easily as does almost every other extra early variety.

"BANK ACCOUNT" is not a chance variety. It was bred up with a distinct purpose in view. We wanted a variety earlier than the King Extra Early, medium sized bolls that were reasonably storm-proof; open foliage to let the sun in so that bolls would open quickly when grown; a prolific cotton that would closely come up to in yield any of our later big boll varieties and produce a quality of lint that would sell at the top-of-market prices. All these good qualities are combined in the "BANK ACCOUNT" together with deep-rooting and drought-resisting powers. It's the one extra early variety of cotton for a safe crop.

A COTTON FOR BOLL WEEVIL SECTIONS

Gets Ahead of the Boll Weevil Our "Bank Account" is the cotton to get ahead of the boll weevil. It makes a good crop before the boll weevil has any chance to get in his work, and for this reason the "Bank Account" cotton is worth millions upon millions of dollars to the cotton growers in boll weevil sections. Every year the weevil moves East. If you are already in a boll weevil section you need this new variety. It opens earlier than King's Extra Early and it don't blow out or drop out like King's. Its bolls are larger. It's a heavier bearer and makes better and longer lint. It roots deeply, resisting both drought and storms. It branches well and has light open foliage, letting in the sun perfectly to all parts of the plant. It don't have dense shade for Mr. Boll Weevil to hide away in. This gets you in ahead of the boll weevil in boll weevil sections, and in any section it enables you to market long before any other variety is ready.

An All-Purpose Cotton It has been truthfully said that there is no one variety of cotton best for all sections, all lands and all seasons, but our "Bank Account" cotton will come nearer being an all-purpose cotton for all sections than anything we have ever seen. We have tried it under all sorts of soil conditions from Middle Georgia to the Tennessee line, in uplands and in bottoms, and it has "made good" everywhere it has been planted. It possesses a vigor that enables it to go on and make a fair crop when other varieties have died out completely from droughts. It is hardy, remarkably so. Every cotton farmer east of the Mississippi River knows the difficulties experienced in getting a stand in 1907. Four or five plantings were frequently necessary, and even with that the stands were poor. Every one of our growers of the "Bank Account" cotton got an almost perfect stand with the first planting in 1907. You can't find a hardier, more vigorous, more prolific cotton than "Bank Account."

Bale or More Per Acre in the Boll Weevil District

Louisiana has probably suffered more from the boll weevil than any of the other States. Read the following from one of our customers writing to the Southern Ruralist. E. E. Robinson, DeSoto Parish, La., wrote: "Before the boll weevil came our land would yield one-half bale per acre of common cotton. The first year they came we made 2 bales on 15 acres. We quit raising it for two years. Last year we planted 15 acres again, 13 acres in big boll cotton, from which we gathered four bales; 2 acres in 'New Bank Account' Cotton which we bought from H. G. Hastings & Co. We made 2 bales from those 2 acres regardless of Mr. Weevil." That tells the story exactly. Bank Account makes a good crop before the weevil can destroy it. Bank Account fruits faster than boll weevils breed.

W. Edwards, Wharton County, Texas, writes us: "Have tried Bank Account for two years right in the boll weevil district; also the leaf worm to bother besides, being very dry. I am satisfied with results and will plant more next year. I gather a bale and over each year in spite of weevil and can recommend it to all farmers in the boll weevil districts."

W. E. Kemp, Choctaw County, Alabama, says: "A poor season for cotton, yet I will get one bale per acre and we have the weevil to contend with."

R. M. Dunn, Grant Parish, Louisiana, writes us: "I got 1,510 pounds of seed cotton per acre, planting Bank Account. I could get 50 pounds more to the acre by scraping it over."

What Pleased Planters Say About Bank Account

Alabama A. D. Chancellor, Cherokee County: "Am getting good results from 'Bank Account' planted May 20th and had damaging drought in July and August. Have already picked more cotton than has been taken from same land in any one season for 15 years and will get 5 or 6 bales more." F. D. Hayes, Escambia County: "It makes well to top of stalk. From 6½ acres have ginned 2,628 pounds lint, have still 1,400 pounds seed cotton and a light picking." Thos. J. Lovorn, Randolph County: "It has more bolls to the stalk than any cotton I ever saw." J. H. Rollins, Houston County: "I planted one acre in 'Bank Account'. Have gathered 2,000 pounds seed cotton. Drought cut it off one-third." D. M. Jones, Autauga County: "I have made no mistake in getting 'Bank Account'. No trouble to make a bale per acre. 1,250 pounds seed cotton made 510-pound bale." F. Ward, Geneva County: "Bought one bushel 'Bank Account' last year, planted one acre and picked from it 2,085 pounds seed cotton. Won the gold prize offered by the Times-Herald for best acre of cotton."

Georgia "Bank Account" is a wonder in these North Georgia hills. Was in the ground during the snow, sleet and freeze in April. Came up fairly well; had blooms on July 8th; open bolls September 1st. It's early, prolific and fine lint. It turned out 43% lint.—A. C. Hawkins, Gwinnett County. M. F. Davis, Meriwether County, writes: "Some of the oldest farmers say Bank Account is the best cotton they ever saw. I want to grow 10 bales on five acres next year."

Louisiana L. L. Perdue, Union Parish: "Sorry I didn't get enough to plant my entire crop. The 'Bank Account' is the cotton for boll weevil districts." R. C. Corbin, West Carroll Parish: "Common cotton is making ¼ to ½ bale per acre,

'Bank Account' 508 pounds lint per acre. That's the difference." Levy Tassin, Avoyelles Parish: "'Bank Account' has given the best results. Made three-fourths bale per acre and boll weevils were fierce." J. H. Meyers, Catahoula Parish: "'Bank Account' cotton beat everything around here. I made 6,309 pounds seed cotton on five acres. My neighbor, on five acres, made with ———'s Improved, 215 pounds."

Mississippi T. M. Manning, Hinds County: "'Bank Account' O. K. Planted May 27th, made 2,263 pounds lint from 1 bushel seed." J. M. Adams, Jones County: "I will get 8 bales from 6 acres, 3 of those acres made 5 bales." L. A. Boggan, Simpson County: "I planted 1¼ acres ridge pine land. Have picked 3,126 pounds and am good for 1,000 more." K. E. Cameron, Panola County: "Will make 2,400 pounds seed cotton per acre." S. C. Edwards, Leake County: "Well pleased with 'Bank Account'. It's the best cotton I ever tried and can highly recommend it, especially in boll weevil sections. It is certainly earlier than the King's and produces much more to the acre."

Texas R. H. Allen, Grimes County: "Never saw anything make so fast. Does its work so quick boll weevil cannot keep it from making crop." A. O. Armstead, Houston County: "The best variety one can plant in boll weevil districts. A great linter; forms bolls with unusual rapidity." R. B. Knight, Sabine County: "It made bale per acre where only half bale has been made before." P. Kelly, Anderson County: "'Bank Account' simply fine. Made 6 bales of 540 pounds each from 4 acres, and it only had one rain. People here offer me \$3.00 bushel for the seed. I want \$4.00. Am thankful to you for your fine cotton."

A 40 TO 43 PER CENT LINT COTTON

Seven years is a pretty fair test on what cotton will do. Every year its heavy per cent of lint is a surprise to those who plant it. In the seven years we have grown it the crops have never averaged less than 40 and two years as high as 43 per cent of lint.

For Cold Bottom Lands There are hundreds of thousands of acres of cold bottom lands that are risky to plant in cotton. Plantings on this sort of land are necessarily late and much of the time the crop is lost because the bolls won't open. "Bank Account" cotton is just the right variety to make a perfectly safe crop on bottom lands. Its naturally open growth and light foliage lets the sun in and the cotton opens just as well as it does on the uplands. We had a field planted on cold bottom land in North Georgia. It made a fine crop from May 26th planting and killing frost on October 13th, and it opened perfectly.

PRICES New "Bank Account" Cotton, pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3-pound package, postpaid, \$1.00; peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; 1 bushel (30 pounds, Georgia legal weight), \$1.75; 10 bushels, \$15.00. One hundred pounds, not prepaid, \$5.00. Freight rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, \$1.08 per 100 pounds.



HASTINGS' UNION BIG BOLL COTTON

The Cotton That Co-operates

Four years ago we introduced the Union Big Boll Cotton and made certain statements in regard to it. We reprint exactly what we said in our 1911 catalogue below for we have not a word to take back from what we said then. We said at that time in our catalogue:

"We have been working with all kinds and varieties of cotton for a great many years. We have made a special study of the big boll varieties, recognizing that they had many desirable points that could never be 'bred' into the small boll sorts.

"We feel fully justified in naming this variety the 'Union' Big Boll Cotton. In it are united more good points that go to make up a perfectly desirable big boll type of cotton for the planter than have ever been combined in any one variety of cotton before.

"It is a true type of big boll cotton, the bolls running 55 to 65 to the pound. The seed are white, with greenish tinge and are medium in size. It has good lint and the lint per cent is from 38 to 40, remarkably high for a genuine big boll variety. It is a genuine 4 to 5 lock, easy to pick, yet storm-resistant cotton. It is a remarkably healthy variety, very resistant to diseases affecting the cotton plant. The bolls and the fibre develop almost perfectly. This variety shows less 'motes' than any other variety in our test grounds where 42 varieties were grown.

"We don't force cotton in our test grounds with excessive fertiliz-

ing. We give good cultivation. 'Union' Big Boll turned us in our variety test work 784 pounds of lint per acre, a good bale and a half. Under high fertilizing, such as not one cotton grower in a thousand would be willing to give, we have made it turn out at the rate of over 4 bales per acre. We don't want to set that as a standard for you or any one else unless you are ready to give it practically 'garden cultivation.' If you use good methods of cultivation and fair fertilizing you can reasonably expect 1½ to 2 bales per acre from 'Union' Big Boll. It won't do it on washed out hillside lands, plowed 3 to 4 inches deep, and fertilized with 200 pounds of 8-2-2 guano per acre. You nor anybody else can get big yields from starved-out plants of cotton or anything else.

"The great underlying principle of that great organization, the 'Farmers' Union,' is co-operation. It's a grand principle and needs a wider application than it gets. Now our new 'Union' Big Boll Cotton is the best big boll cotton on the market, but you must do your part. If you want to get in and stay in the bale and a half to two bales per acre class you can, by planting 'Union' Big Boll and then co-operating with it by deep plowing, liberal fertilizing, right cultivation. If you do your part 'Union' Big Boll will co-operate with you to the fullest extent in turning to you the most profitable crop of cotton you ever made."

It Is Good For Boll Weevil Sections

You haven't heard so much about the advance of the Boll Weevil eastward this past year, but he has been on the job just the same, and in spite of the excessive hot, dry weather in August and September the weevil advanced to the Georgia line this past fall. The Boll Weevil is never too interested in politics, or war in Europe or Mexico to stop work.

Do you realize that there are only three Cotton States still free from this cotton pest—Georgia, North and South Carolina? Do you realize that it's only a short time at the best until the Boll Weevil covers the entire cotton-growing South and that you, if you are not already in the weevil belt, will have to reckon with this pest, that you will have to change your varieties and your entire system of cotton cultivation? The coming of the weevil means the absolute wiping out of the large, heavy-leaved varieties like Russell, Christopher, Wyche and dozens of others.

Successful crops are made every year in the boll weevil section with the small and medium sized boll varieties, but many planters object to the smaller sized bolls. No one can have any objection to

our "Union" Big Boll on that score for it is a true big boll variety. It has rather light open foliage. It lets the sun in to all parts of the plant, leaving no hiding place for the weevil. It is medium early. Like our Bank Account it will make a good crop before the weevil can get in his work. It fruits quick and close and the big bolls make it easy to pick. "Union" Big Boll unites all the desirable points of the big boll class of cotton with the quick fruiting ability to make a good crop in spite of weevil attacks. It's exactly the kind of big boll cotton that Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi have been asking for ever since the weevil came. It's just the kind of big boll cotton Georgia and the Carolinas will have to plant when the weevil comes. If you are in the weevil district or anywhere that the crop has to be made in a "short season" "Union" Big Boll is the right big boll variety to plant. If you are in Georgia, Alabama or the Carolinas the time to get ready for the weevil is now. The great damage from boll weevil in newly infested territory comes from not being prepared for it. If you have "Union" Big Boll you are sure to be ready, and in the meantime you will have been growing the best big boll cotton you can plant.

Makes Good in Every Cotton State

Arkansas R. Lumpkin, Garland Co., says: "I was never so well pleased with cotton before. It is full from bottom to top. Mr. Cook is well pleased with his cotton too." Geo. Decker, Clay County, writes: "Union Big Boll is the best. I can recommend the seed I ordered from you for this country."

Alabama Murray Cannon, Walker County, writes: "Have 3 acres Union Big Boll. It is given up to be the best in this country. Planted May 5th, it has now (Aug. 19th) 35 to 40 full grown bolls to the plant. Will make at least 8 bales, land nothing extra. Sixty bolls will easy make a pound of seed cotton." J. J. Lovett, Shelby County, says: "Have 4 acres Union Big Boll and will get 5 bales. Finest cotton anywhere around here." S. L. Bishop, Cherokee County: "Union Big Boll is the best big boll cotton I ever saw. It is the cotton for us." S. W. Harrison, Tuscaloosa County: "Very well pleased with Union Big Boll. I have some of the largest bolls I ever saw and it fruits rapidly."

Georgia Anderson & Morris, Dodge Co.: "Pleased with the Union Big Boll at this writing. Planted about 100 acres of this cotton in one field and no one who has looked at it estimated it at less than 100 bales for the 100 acres. There are about 20 acres in this field that are estimated at 1½ to 2 bales per acre." Marcus Judd, Henry Co.: "Union Big Boll is fine. I have it on poor land (that's the way I test cotton) and it is estimated at a bale per acre. It is fine for the land it is on." J. E. Camp, Floyd Co.: "Union Big Boll is very promising. I have other varieties planted but yours is far superior to any of them." J. D. Cobb, Crisp Co.: "Am well pleased with Union Big Boll. It is heavily fruited and the bolls are large."

Texas J. P. Collier, Hardin County, writes us: "Cotton seed I bought of you has done well, really better than I expected. It is by far the finest cotton I have ever raised."

Texas C. S. Browning, Grayson County: "Union Big Boll has given entire satisfaction, all you claim it to be. Some of it making a bale per acre without fertilizer." J. T. Johnson, Ft. Bend County: "Union Big Boll made a bale per acre through the drought. Never had a good rain from first Sunday in May until August. Am well pleased with the seed, for I don't think there is any better big boll cotton."

Louisiana W. M. Taylor, Sabine Parish: "Union Big Boll has done extremely well. Am pleased with it and have more orders for seed than I can fill." Isaac Andrus, Vermilion Parish: "It is all you claimed for it, far ahead of any cotton I ever planted. It is the king of cotton in the boll weevil district."

Mississippi Sunflower County is one of the most famous cotton producing counties. From it Mr. M. S. Wilson writes: "Union Big Boll bought from you is fine. Cotton is five or six feet high and loaded from bottom to top with bolls and squares. I have never had a cotton I like better." C. F. Bryant, Smith County: "Am well pleased with Union Big Boll. Will get bale per acre in spite of boll weevils." Alfred Johnson, Panola County: "Will plant all my crop in Union Big Boll next year." W. S. Danner, Kemper County: "I think Union Big Boll the best I ever saw. I have five acres and will get five bales, while with other varieties will only make three bales to five acres."

South Carolina H. W. Brown, Darlington County, writes: "Have tried your Union Big Boll and find it a good cotton. Did not make four bales per acre, but I did make two bales per acre. I think it will be the cotton for poor people." M. A. Moss, Oconee County: "My Union Big Boll is fine, the best in this locality. Dry weather has hurt it but will make a bale per acre. Many remark about its being so fine."

Prices Pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds postpaid, \$1.00. Peck, not prepaid, 60 cents; Bushel (30 pounds Georgia Legal weight), \$1.75; 100 pounds, \$5.00. Freight Rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma points, \$1.08 per 100 pounds.



HASTINGS' "UPRIGHT" COTTON

A TWO OR THREE STORY COTTON

Hastings' Upright Cotton, which we introduced in 1912, is the most distinct in appearance of all upland varieties of cotton.

We say it's a two- or three-story cotton and that expresses it exactly. You have a one-story house of 5 rooms. It covers a certain amount of ground and requires a certain size roof to cover it. You can put on another story and have 10 rooms and those 10 rooms won't require a foot more additional ground to rest on or roof to cover than did the 5-room one-story house.

That's exactly how Hastings' Upright Cotton works. With it you can grow two or three times as much actual cotton on the same land and with the same cultivation as you can with the lower growing, branching varieties. Besides that it has many other advantages.

On the opposite page will be seen a combination illustration of "Upright," the left side of the picture showing this variety in field culture, on the right a single plant of "Upright" pulled up from a field on the **Hastings Farm** after the open bolls had stood a week of strong winds and the heaviest kind of beating rains. We could have fixed this stalk up to make a much better looking picture by putting in fresh locks that had not been weatherbeaten, but we wanted you to see it exactly as it was. **This illustrates its storm-proof character perfectly.**

We have been greatly impressed with "Upright" Cotton from the start, for it has shown valuable characteristics found in no other variety. It has been a leader in our trial grounds from the start

and the 300 acres of it on the **Hastings Farm** the past year has made all our neighboring cotton growers, as used as they are to seeing heavy yields on our acres, "sit up and take notice" (to use a slang phrase) and ask what they could get some of that kind of seed for. No wonder, for none of it made less than a bale per acre, much of it two bales or over. This was not on any special "brag patch" either, but covering fully 300 acres of rolling and hillside red clay lands. When open the fields of it are a sight, the lands having a regular snowbank appearance. It looks like it is all cotton and it pretty nearly is, for the "Upright" don't spend the season making a big weed and leaf, but gets right down to business, putting its strength into producing plenty of lint of the very best grade.

"When 'Upright' first comes up it makes a tall spindling growth which continues until it gets 3 to 4 feet high and with comparatively few very dark green, medium sized leaves. Just about this time your neighbors who have been used to the large leaved, large branching varieties will come around and advise you to plow it up for "it ain't going to make no cotton." Just at that period it does look rather discouraging, but it soon starts to throw out the short fruiting limbs such as you see in the illustration, and before you know it your plants are loaded and bending over with 30, 40, 50 or even up to 100 big bolls that appear to have grown overnight almost. We have never seen a big boll cotton fruit so quickly and we have seen about all of them.

Resists Disease, Boll Weevil and Storms

A careful study of our cotton variety records shows that "**Hastings' Upright Cotton**" is the most resistant to cotton plant diseases of any variety that we have grown. It is a most healthy variety, nothing seeming to have any serious effect on it. As a resister of storms and wind it is unexcelled and we know that our Texas friends will be more than satisfied with it in that respect. We have had some pretty heavy wind storms in the last four years and we have to see one yet that has blown it out. At the same time it's an easy cotton to pick, some splendid pickers' records having been made in our fields of it. You can't be troubled with boll-rot in "**Hastings' Upright**." No fruit touches the ground or is in the shade. It don't make many or large leaves, so that there isn't much shade

and the sun always gets in to all parts of the plant almost all day. For that reason, boll weevils won't stay around it in any numbers. The boll weevil is a shade bug and the "**Upright**" makes mighty little shade. A Texas cotton expert visiting the **Hastings Farm** was especially struck with that feature, saying "boll weevils could hardly live in a field of that variety. Even if they could it puts on bolls so fast that the weevils couldn't keep up with it." It is a genuine 4 and 5 lock big-boll variety of the best quality of upland staple. In our tests of strength of the lint it was the strongest of all. It is a sure cropper and a heavy one, a deep rooter and resists drought splendidly. It is the healthiest and a most generally satisfactory cotton for you to plant. It opens perfectly and early, being only a week to ten days later than the extra early varieties.

Fine For Either Uplands or Bottoms

In Atlanta and other large cities where land is expensive 15 to 30 story buildings are put up for renting. The owner of these high priced city lots must go "up in the air" to get profits out of rents. This led to the building of what are known as "sky scraper" 15 to 30-story buildings. **Hastings' Upright** is somewhat that kind of a cotton. It grows 5 to 6 feet tall and don't spread out much. You make your crop in the air instead of on or near the ground.

We grow "**Hastings' Upright**" on both upland and bottom. It's well adapted to both. You should fertilize well on the uplands, for a 2-bale-per-acre variety needs to be fed better than a half-bale kind. You can make considerably more cotton by planting "**Upright**" closely. On upland our "**Upright**" can be planted in 3 to 3½ foot rows and a plant left every 12 to 14 inches in the row; in bottoms make rows 4 to 4½ feet apart and a plant every 15 to 18 inches.

The general absence of wide spreading base branches makes it safe to do this and it's the only variety we know of that will stand close planting. The crop is almost all made up along the main stem where the sun gets into it all day. We have in the past made the mistake of not close enough planting. Cultivation can be kept up as long as you please without fear of breaking off base limbs or branches. Some of the plants of the "**Upright**" throw out a single base limb, but instead of spreading low, it turns and grows upright similar to the main stem, these upright base limbs alone usually producing at the rate of ½ to ¾ bale per acre. The "**Upright**" is a cotton that will always make good at picking time and at the gin. It comes nearer being "all cotton" than any variety we know of. Be sure and give it close planting and you will never be disappointed in your yield per acre. It's the favorite on **Hastings' Farm**.

What Pleased Planters of Upright Say

When we introduced "**Upright**" three years ago we made exactly the same statements in our catalogue about it as we do this year. They were and are exactly truthful statements based on our own farm experience. We want you to note how very closely the experience of these growers tallies with what we said about it. Remember also that it was not a good cotton year in most of the South.

Alabama W. P. Shurrett, Elmore County: "I like Upright Cotton fine. Planted 1½ acres, fertilized with two sacks 8-2-2. Land common upland, second year. Have one bale ginned and will get nearly another. Would have done much better in favorable year. Grew 6 to 7 feet high." E. L. Wann, Lawrence County, says: "Upright Cotton is good. Have picked 1,100 pounds seed cotton from one acre and will get at least that much more."

Georgia J. G. Talbert, Dougherty County (South Georgia): "From ¾ of an acre I have picked 700 and I will get at least 700 more when I pick again. Expect to plant it another year." J. S. Allred, Pickens County (North Georgia): "Upright Cotton seed bought of you last spring beats anything I ever saw. I think it is the cotton we need for Georgia." F. T. Clough, Jeff Davis County, writes: "I like your Upright Cotton very much. The cotton buyer said it was the finest lint he had seen this season."

South Carolina John M. Thompson, Laurens County: "The Upright has ——— Big Boll skinned to death on my farm."

Texas David Greer, Harrison County, writes: "Upright Cotton is certainly the most productive I have ever seen for the chance it had. Because of continuous wet weather I did not get it planted until May 20th. Planted on newly cleared land, plowed flat or broadcast and harrowed thoroughly. Picked 3 bales off 3¾ acres. Cotton worms came on 1st of September and by the 5th they had eaten everything not too hard. Expect to plant my entire crop in 'Upright' next year." Jas. F. Gray, Jr., Robertson County: "Planted 'Upright' but did not get any rain to do any good after June 19th and only a shower then. I will get about 1,000 pounds off a little more than an acre. I like it fine." W. E. Corbett, Shelby County: "Upright is all right. Made 950 per acre where other cotton only made 350." J. H. Blair, Chambers County: "Upright is best for this country. No trouble to get pickers for it. One stalk had 89 bolls filled out, 15 green bolls and top still blooming. The picker's attention being called to it, said: 'There is plenty more like it in this. Best cotton for this country ever seen.'"

Oklahoma J. P. McKinney, Haskell County: "Upright Cotton has astounded this whole community. It stood three feet high without a bloom then, like magic, it filled almost in a night. Quickest cotton from bloom to well filled boll I ever saw or heard of; the only cotton that takes care of its fruit. Fruit is high enough to prevent rot, the foliage so light that insects have no hiding place."

Prices Pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds postpaid, \$1.00. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; Bushel (30 pounds Georgia legal weight), \$1.75; 100 pounds, \$5.00. Freight rate to Texas Arkansas and Oklahoma points, \$1.08 per 100 pounds.

Sure Crop, A Dependable Cotton



THREE BOLLS FROM OUR HASTINGS' SURE CROP COTTON—ABOUT ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE

We have talked about **Hastings' Sure Crop** as being a money-making cotton for the planter in our catalogue for many years. It's one of the varieties that gets a large acreage on the **Hastings Farm**. Please do not confuse this variety with a small-bolled variety sold under the name of "Money-Maker." **Hastings' Sure Crop** is a true big boll cotton, the open bolls shown above from a photograph being just about one-half natural size. It's a real, first-class, dependable cotton, one that you can always depend on to put money in the bank from. Big bolls and the plants full of them.

For thirteen years we have grown and watched **Sure Crop**, and every year we grow it we like it just as well, and our cotton seed buying friends think just the same as we do about it.

Sure Crop is a big-bolled cotton, four and five locks (mostly five).

It's easy to get varieties of cotton that make good crops under favorable conditions, but what you want is a cotton that makes good crops in unfavorable seasons. **Sure Crop** is such a variety.

Sure Crop is a big-bolled four- and five-lock cotton. It has been bred up to stand either very dry or very wet seasons and it does it. It fruits heavily and from the ground up; begins opening medium early and bears heavily throughout the entire season. It stands severe windstorms without losing the lint, at the same time it is easy to pick. It will make 35 to 38 per cent lint. **Sure Crop** is well worthy to stand beside our other great varieties—**Mortgage-Lifter**, **Bank Account**, **Union Big Boll**, and **Upright**. It is such a strong, vigorous grower, however, that it should not be planted on rich low or wet lands unless you are willing to plant in six foot rows.

SURE CROP—8 BALES ON 3 ACRES

One of the most remarkable yields of cotton ever made in the State of Alabama was with **Hastings' Sure Crop Cotton**.

Mr. Joe L. Case, of Porterdale, Alabama, in writing us said: "I regret the death of my father, D. C. Case, which occurred January 12th. During his life he spoke highly of your seed, and in the fall of 1911 received a premium of \$100.00 on account of growing over eight bales of cotton on three acres. **Hastings' Sure Crop Cotton** on the three acres in question."

Now we are not holding out any hope for you to make 2 to 3 bales of cotton per acre with **Sure Crop** or any other variety simply by

planting the seed. It requires a combination of right seed of a right variety, plus work, intelligent cultivation and intelligent fertilizing.

Now, we are all going to cut cotton acreage in 1915. Most of us will have to whether we want to or not. Exceptionally big yields come through extra work, fertilizer, etc., but there is one absolute fact and that is that rightly grown and bred cotton seed will produce from 100 to 200 pounds more lint per acre than common cotton seed. With "cut" acreage you can't afford to plant common seed and the lower the price the more yield per acre on the fewer acres you must get to come out even or better in the cotton-growing game. Plant good seed in 1915 and win out.

PRICES SURE CROP COTTON

paid, \$1.75; 10 bushels, not prepaid, \$15.00; 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$1.08 per 100 pounds.

Pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds, postpaid to your address, \$1.00; peck, by express or freight, not prepaid 60 cents; bushel; (30 lbs., Georgia legal weight), not prepaid, \$5.00. Freight rate to Texas, Okla-

HASTINGS' MORTGAGE LIFTER COTTON

We are all, if we have got any sense at all, going to cut cotton acreage this year. The only exception we make to this is where a Southern farmer has already had sense enough in past years to plant sufficient acreage in food and grain crops on his farm to feed his family and his stock from one year's end to another. Such a man has no special call to cut cotton acreage for he has already done it. Cotton to him is what it ought to be to all of us—a surplus crop to sell for cash.

However, no man can afford to plant run-of-the-gin seed or seed that came from an improved source years ago. Cotton seed, under usual conditions of growth, has the greatest habit of getting "unimproved" again you ever saw.

The man who is already growing his supplies can't afford to go on raising 200 to 300 pounds of lint cotton per acre when he can just as easily raise a 500 pound bale at the same cost of labor, land and fertilizer.

No more can you if you are about to cut your cotton acreage afford to plant it in seed that will only bring you in 200 to 300 pounds per acre. The profit in cotton regardless of price comes from large yields on fewer acres. If the seed is right it's just about as easy to make 500 pounds of lint per acre as it is 200 to 300 pounds with common seed. Plant few acres in cotton this year, but be sure you plant those acres in worth-while seed, the kind that will put you in the bale-per-acre or better class.

HONEST CONFESSION BY A DOUBTER



A Single Plant of Hastings' Genuine Mortgage Lifter Cotton

It is a true big-bolled five-lock cotton with an exceptionally long and fine fibre for a short staple cotton. While firmly set in the boll it is easily picked, yet holds up fine in heavy storms. Mortgage Lifter makes 37 to 40 per cent lint which, combined with its heavy bearing qualities, makes it one of the most valuable varieties.

Plant grows large and strong, roots deep and is a wonderful

We print below a letter from an Alabama man that we can class up as an honest doubter. We are laying stress on this because there are actually hundreds of thousands just like him in the Cotton Belt, cotton growers who honestly doubt there being anything in the whole improved cotton seed business.

We want to say right here that based on much of the seed sold as "Improved" there is reason for their doubts for there is mighty little of the seed sold by dealers and advertising farmers that is anywhere near what it should be.

Mr. C. B. Elliott of Columbiana, Shelby County, Alabama, on July 20, 1913, wrote us as follows: "Please send me your 'Corn Book.' I have been one of those farmers who planted the same seeds from the gin and kept the same for years. This year I had seed to buy. I bought from a man your Mortgage Lifter. I planted it on our County Poor Farm, as I am keeper of the same.

"I expected the cotton to grow six or eight inches high, and now at this date in the poorest land it is twenty inches and in the best land three feet high, and is the best formed cotton I have ever grown. I paid 50 cents per bushel for the seed and I thought it highway robbery when I paid it. Now I would not have regretted it had I paid \$2.00 per bushel, and you may expect order for seed for my 1914 crop from you."

We reprint this letter from Mr. Elliott of Alabama simply because there are hundreds of thousands of cotton growing farmers just like him. They have the idea that when it comes to buying improved cotton seed they are paying \$1.50 to \$2.00 for 30 pounds of dead weight of cotton seed such as they have sold to an oil mill for 30 cents or thereabouts. When they buy from us what they are really buying is "reproducing power" to plant one or two or more acres according to how careful they are in planting.

Forget all about the dead weight. It is reproducing power you are buying and not dead weight of seed.

Hastings' Mortgage Lifter is the biggest bolled, strong growing main crop cotton in existence. We do not advise planting it on low or rich bottom lands unless the rows are made 7 to 8 feet apart. We do not advise planting it in boll weevil sections for leaf growth is such that it makes too much shade.

However, some of the best testimonials we have ever had on Mortgage Lifter were from the worst boll weevil sections of Texas.

drought resister. It is the only highly bred up variety of large white seeded, extra big-boll cotton offered for sale. Has the longest of lint and has brought as high as 11½ cents as against a general market price of 9½ cents.

On upland either rich or poor you will find Mortgage Lifter a splendid variety.

PRICES

Pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds, postpaid, to your address, \$1.00; peck, by express or freight, not prepaid, 60 cents; bushel (30 pounds Georgia legal weight), not prepaid, \$1.75; 10 bushels, not prepaid, \$15.60; 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$5.00. Freight rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma points is \$1.08 per 100 pounds.

MATCHLESS EXTRA EARLY BIG BOLL

A SURE ENOUGH BOLL WEEVIL BEATING BIG BOLL COTTON



Hastings' Matchless Extra Early Big Boll Cotton

King's Extra Early A standard extra early variety; prolific, but has small bolls. Plant close. Makes 30 to 35 per cent lint. Our seed is grown in extreme North Georgia and is the real genuine King. **Pound, postpaid, 20c; 3 pounds, 50c. Not prepaid, peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.25; 10 bushels, \$11.00; 100 pounds, \$4.00.** Write for prices on larger quantities.

Russell Big Boll Big boll late variety; 85 to 90 per cent green seed. Strong, vigorous grower, but very late and should not be planted in any section where earliness of crop is desired. **Pound, postpaid, 20c; 3 pounds, 50c; peck, not prepaid, 50c; bushel, \$1.25; 10 bushels, \$11.00; 100 pounds, \$4.00.** Write for special prices on larger quantities.

We introduced this superb new cotton last year and reports coming to us from practically every cotton-growing state are unusually favorable. Our illustration does not do it justice. We have been growing and watching it in field culture ever since 1910 and every year we are more and more pleased with it.

Matchless gets a large part of the cotton acreage on the Hastings Farm and rightly so.

In height of stalk it is medium, yet is sturdy, the limbs having plenty of strength to hold up the heavy weight of bolls without breaking off. The growth is very open, letting the sun in to all parts of the plant. Foliage is light and somewhat irregular, the leaves of quite a number of the plants almost going to the "okra leaf" form.

The real point of interest is, however, the great abundance of medium to large bolls that quickly appear all over the plant, growing to full maturity almost as quickly as King's and other extra early sorts.

Lint is good and strong, about one inch in length, turns out 37 to 39 per cent. In fact, it is the one extra early big boll cotton for you in either boll weevil sections or sections liable to be infested. With it you will make a good crop in spite of "Mr. Weevil."

New varieties of cotton or anything else should not be introduced unless they have real and distinctive merit, something that will make them really worth while to the man who buys and plants them.

Matchless Extra Early Big Boll is a distinct variety of greatest merit, one well worth planting anywhere that earliness and quick fruiting is an object.

In addition to its earliness it opens quickly and none of the crop is ever lost by early frosts, and is seldom injured by August drought because the crop is made by that time.

Plant at least a small lot of Matchless Cotton this year for we are sure you will be pleased with it. **Prices: Pound, 35 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.00; postpaid, peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; bushel (30 pounds, Georgia legal weight), \$1.75; 100 pounds, \$5.00. Freight rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma points, \$1.08 per 100 lbs.**

SUNBEAM

This superb big boll cotton was originated by scientific selection and breeding by Prof. R. J. H. DeLoach while he was Professor of Cotton Industry at the State College of Agriculture of Georgia.

It is a very strong vigorous grower with medium foliage and is fairly covered with big bolls when rightly cultivated. We have seen a field of it at the College making two big bales per acre.

In addition to its healthy, vigorous growth and branching character it has the great advantage of being practically "anthracnose" or boll rot proof, this variety going through undamaged in the worst anthracnose infested district of the cotton belt. In many parts of the South this disease of cotton often ruins from one-half to two-thirds of the crop, and in any such district it is certainly worth while to plant this "Sunbeam" variety.

In addition to its disease resistant qualities it has for a main crop, branching type, big boll cotton about all the desirable qualities that a big boll cotton can have. Lint is above average in length and strength and grades up well in market. **Prices: Pound, 35 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.00; postpaid, not prepaid, peck, 75 cents; bushel (30 pounds), \$1.75; 100 pounds, \$5.00.**

Truitt-Culpepper-Christopher Three varieties of main crop; big boll varieties that were much planted before the introduction of Mortgage-Lifter and Sure Crop. Plants of each of these are vigorous growers and withstand drought well. They are all fair croppers in favorable seasons. **Price of each, 20 cents pound, postpaid; 3 pounds, 50 cents. Not prepaid, peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.25; 10 bushels, \$11.00; 100 pounds, \$4.00.** Write for large quantity prices.

Peterkin Improved A splendid drought-resisting cotton. Heavy bearer; open growth; fine staple. **Pound, 20 cents; 3 pounds, 50 cents. Not prepaid, peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.25 in any quantity.**

Hastings' Corn Book Free

Your future prosperity is largely dependent on growing grain and forage sufficient for your own needs.

Properly cultivated in the South corn is a much more profitable crop than cotton. Rightly grown, corn can be produced in almost every Southern State for one-third to one-half the merchant's cash price.

The net profits on your cotton or other cash crop is largely dependent on how little you spend for corn or products of corn in the shape of meat, meal, etc.

Corn at 10 to 15 bushels per acre does not, never will, never can, pay for the labor-put on it.

Corn at 50 to 100 bushels per acre pays, and pays handsomely.

Do you want to get in the 50 to 100 bushels of corn-per-acre class?

We publish a practical booklet on corn-growing in the South. This is what is known as Hastings' Corn Book. It contains the best methods used by practical and successful corn growers in Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Louisiana and other Southern States. It gives plain directions for growing 100 bushels or more of corn per acre. If you follow the plain directions given in this booklet you need never buy another bushel of corn from your merchant or grain dealer. You will have corn to sell instead of to buy. It will pay you to have this "Corn Book," for there is nothing in these corn-growing methods that can't be carried out by any reasonably intelligent farmer in the South. Hastings' Corn Book is not for sale, but we are always glad to send a copy of it free to any of our customers on request. If interested, write for it now. A postal card will do.

Hastings' Cotton Book Free

No cotton grower can be really successful who makes less than a bale per acre, even with prices 12 to 13 cents per pound. On the HASTINGS FARM in good average seasons our crops range from one to two bales per acre where the land has been brought up to the proper condition by the rotation of crops and deep plowing. We find that it actually costs but little more to grow one to two bales per acre than it does a half bale. Our Cotton Book is in no sense a price list or catalogue, but a booklet containing our methods and those of other successful cotton growers both in and out of the Boll Weevil district who are in the bale-per-acre class and above. Where are you? If you are making less than a bale per acre right through your crop this booklet can help you. It contains only solid farm facts that we and other practical, successful cotton growers have worked out, not on paper, but on the farm.

We can and do make two bales per acre without spending a young fortune for fertilizer. Others are doing likewise. You can, if you will. Our Cotton Book tells how. If you will follow the methods outlined in our Cotton Book you can grow just as many bales on half the number of acres; that is, if you are making less than a bale per acre now. If you want one of these "Cotton Books" just write, asking for it. We send it free. With all due respect to you and your present methods we believe that our methods are much better. Results count. We are in the 1-to-2-bale class, following our methods. Where are you at, following yours?

The profit in cotton-growing is a high yield per acre on fewer acres planted. You can do this as well as we can. We gladly tell you how. Write us today for it and we will send it. It's free.

Stop That "Cattle Tick" Robbery



Tick-infested Steer, August 11, 1911,
Weight 730 Pounds

No, this is not a picture of a Hastings' Farm steer. We prefer more meat and less horns on our cattle. This is a picture however of a typical South Georgia range steer such as you can see thousands of ranging through the piney woods. The difference between the two pictures of the same scrub steer shows however the difference between an animal covered with these blood-sucking pests and what that same scrub steer will do when freed from them by "Tixol."

This tick-infested steer weighed before treatment with "Tixol" 730 pounds. Two months later the same steer weighed 1,015 pounds, a gain of 285 pounds. Why? Because the ticks were killed completely by dipping in "Tixol" solution.

We all must get to raising more cattle and live stock generally in the South for, with the exception of the cattle tick there is no part of the United States so well adapted to profitable cattle-raising.

The greatest drawback to cattle raising, covering both beef production and dairying, is the them in poor condition always, prevents their putting on flesh and weight, knocks the profits clean out and depreciates both quality and selling price.

Have you cattle, either for beef or dairy? Do you realize how their vitality is being drained by this little blood-sucking insect? The female of the cattle tick completes her life in about three weeks. During that time she lays anywhere from 500 to 5,000 eggs. This is kept up all during the frost-free period. You can realize from this the drain on your cattle, furnishing life, blood and feed for these tens of thousands of pests.

We Are Southern Distributing Agents

"Tixol" is the best, safest, most effective dip or spray for the cattle tick. Every gallon is exactly alike, something that cannot be said of any "home-mixed" formula. It's dead sure death to the cattle tick when used one part of Tixol to one hundred parts of cold water. If you have twenty head of cattle or more it will pay you to build a vat for dipping. If you have less than twenty head a thorough spraying of the cattle every fourteen days with "Tixol" will do the work and do it effectively.

Let us send you a special "Tixol" booklet, giving full information on this subject. You can easily save yourself money and your cattle misery by using "Tixol." William Cooper and Nephew have appointed us general Southern distributing agents for "Tixol." It is not available. Must be sent by express or freight.

PRICES One quart size, 75 cents; 1/2 gallon, \$1.25; 1 gallon, \$2.00; 5 gallons, \$9.00. Special prices on larger quantities. It will pay you to use "Tixol" and "Tixol" only as a cattle dip or spray.



Same Steer, Free of Ticks, October 12,
1911, Weight 1,015 Pounds

HASTINGS' 1915 BOYS' CORN CLUB PRIZES

\$1,200 in Prizes for Southern Boys

Separate State Contests for the Boys of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas and Oklahoma in 1915

Before this page of the catalogue was written we saw one of the most inspiring sights that it has ever been our good fortune to witness. More than one thousand Georgia Corn Club Boys, from one hundred or more counties, marched through the streets of Atlanta escorted by bands of music, various military companies and boys from the Atlanta schools, being followed by carriages containing prominent men of both the City of Atlanta and the State of Georgia. Accompanying the Boys' Clubs was also a good delegation from the Girls' Canning Club.

Over in the State Capitol are shown nearly 4,500 exhibits of the boys' work of 1914, a monument to the grit, nerve and industry of these thousands of Georgia boys.

Atlanta, the busiest city of the South, stops in its work each year to pay a tribute to these boys and girls. Tens of thousands of people lined the streets and cheered and applauded these boys and girls from the farms, who are doing these things that are really worth doing, these boys and girls who are to be the leading men and women, the ones to whom the country must look for leadership in the future.

The City of Atlanta delights to honor these boys and girls of Georgia just as the cities and towns of your state (if you live in some other state) will delight to honor you when you are doing things worth while and helping to make your state, county or district a better place to live in.

Join the Boys' Corn Club in Your County

If there is a Boys' Corn Club in your country and you are not already a member, join it. If there is no club in your country, write us if you live in any of the States named above, and we will send your name and address to the Boys' Corn Club agent in your State and he will organize a Club in your county, if possible. The United States Department of Agriculture is anxious that Boys' Corn Clubs be organized in every county in the Southern States, and so are we, and we are co-operating fully with the Department in organizing these clubs by offering the largest prizes ever offered in the South. Any boy less than eighteen years old can join these clubs and compete for these prizes of ours. If you join a Boys' Club in your county you will have all the help the United States Department of Agriculture can give you in growing your crop.

These Boys' Corn Clubs are organized under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture, and any boys competing for the **Hastings' Prizes** must be members of a regularly organized Boys' Club and grow his crop according to the rules made by the Department. In competing for **Hastings' Prizes** you can also compete for any county, congressional district, state or special prize. In almost every state there are special State and County prizes open to you.

You Can Compete for Three of the Hastings' Corn Club Prizes in Your Own State

We offer three separate prizes for the boys in each of the States named above, but you positively must belong to your County Corn Club to compete for them.

Knowing that lands in some states produce more corn than others, we have these separate State contests so as to be perfectly fair. In competing for these prizes you compete with boys in your own state only. Georgia boys will compete against Georgia boys only; Alabama boys against Alabama boys, and so on through the list of States.

In each of the States named above, except Georgia, \$100.00 in cash prizes will be paid; \$50.00 first prize, \$30.00 second prize and \$20.00 third prize. In our home State of Georgia we have arranged it a little differently. The State College of Agriculture of Georgia has a splendid One-Year Course in Agriculture. This is one of the best agricultural educational institutions in this country, and a year spent there will be of the greatest possible benefit to any boy. To enter the State College of Agriculture a boy must be 15 years or over. Our first Georgia prize is one year's expenses paid by us (about \$250.00), at the Agricultural College, Athens, Ga.; \$30.00 second prize, and \$20.00 third prize, cash.

We want to see at least 200,000 boys in these Corn Clubs in 1915. If you do not belong to a club now, join one in your county. If there is no Boys' Corn Club in your county just write us, saying you want to join one, and we will send your name to the right Department agent.

We have nothing to do with the awarding of prizes, measuring the crop, or anything to do with deciding who is the winner in your state; these prizes are awarded by the State agent of the Department under rules established by the Department, which guarantees fair, square treatment to every boy who competes.

When the Department agent for your State notifies us who the winners are, we pay the prizes to the winners. All that **H. G. Hastings & Co.** asks is that you write us, giving your full name, postoffice and state, saying that you wish to compete for our prizes. You do not have to buy seed corn of us unless you want to. This prize is open to all boys under 18 years of age in the States named above.

TWO BOY CHAMPIONS FROM GEORGIA

We are printing on this page the pictures of two boys in Georgia who hold high record yields for the State. For fear that these yields might scare off some of you other boys we want to say that both of these boys have passed beyond the age limit and cannot compete against you.

Ben Leath, the Walker county, Georgia, boy shown at the top, made on his acre of corn in the 1911 contest 214 bushels and 40 pounds of **Hastings' Prolific Corn**. This record made by Ben Leath in 1911 stands as a high record yield of Georgia for either boy or man. Edward J. Wellborn of Morgan County, Georgia, holds the 1913 highest record of 181 bushels and 41 pounds, made with **Hastings' Prolific Corn**. It was so dry in Morgan county that summer that at one time Wellborn feared he would have to cut the crop for forage, but he kept right on working with the result that when the crop was harvested he made the second highest yield ever made in Georgia. If you ever get discouraged remember this Morgan county boy and everlastingly stick to it.



Ben Leath, Walker County, Georgia, Boy Champion, 1911—Yield 214 Bushels and 40 Pounds



Edward J. Wellborn, Morgan County, Georgia, Boy Champion, 1913—Yield 181 Bushels and 41 Pounds

Do You Plant "Box Seeds" and Fail?

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Tells The Truth About "Box" Seeds

Early in January, 1912, Mr. A. D. Newman, R. F. D. No. 1, Couchatta, Louisiana, wrote us as follows:

"Please send me one of your catalogues of garden seed as I want a garden this year. I have not had one since I ordered my seed from you. I always put off ordering until it is too late and then buy box seeds at the store, and the result has been 'no garden,' so I have decided if I have no garden this year it will not be for lack of good seed."

We have had in past years considerable to say in our catalogues about the danger of your depending on box seeds for garden success, and in several places in this catalogue we urge you to send in your orders early so as to be sure and have the right kind of seed on hand to take advantage of favorable seasons for early gardening. We know exactly how thousands upon thousands of people make either total or partial garden failures every spring; possibly you are one of these and have had exactly the same experience in a greater or lesser degree, as shown, by Mr. Newman's letter, which we print above. You get this 1915 catalogue and look it over and see many things that you want in your garden or on your farm this year and you say that you will order it after awhile. The matter is forgotten until the first warm spring days come and you are then in an awful hurry to "make garden." You then realize the lateness of the season and, fearing you cannot send to us and get the seeds back in time, you rush up to a store and buy seeds from the boxes which are there to be sold by the merchant or druggist on commission and from which he makes a profit of 40 per cent and in some cases more if he is a good trader.

We have stated time and again that box seeds were much inferior to the seeds put out by this house; further, that box seeds were generally of poorer quality than those put out by Mail Order Seed Houses. We have reached the point now where we do not have to ask you to take our word for it for the United States Department of Agriculture, through its Bureau of Plant Industry, has been checking up this box seed business for several years. The result of this investigation is found in Circular 101 of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and you can get a copy of it yourself if you want to get full information on this subject.

We want to call your attention further to the fact that this investigation by the Department only takes into consideration the question of germinating qualities and does not go into any question as to the truthness to name or difference in the quality of vegetables raised from the cheaper and lower grade commission seeds and the generally better quality of seed obtained on an average from Mail Order Seed Houses.

The Department during the years of 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910 purchased 12,454 packets of seed from the boxes in the merchants' stores in various parts of the country. Out of these 658 germinated less than 10%, and 407 packets failed to germinate at all. Taking all kinds of vegetables that are usually planted and taking the average

of the four years the average germination of the seeds bought from boxes in the stores was 60½%. The highest average germination of any year with the box seeds was 63½%, the lowest 55.3-5%.

We want to ask you a fair, yet very plain question on this subject. Is it any wonder that the people of the South who depend on seeds purchased from boxes in the stores have more or less "bad luck" in their gardens?

We don't like to talk on this subject, but it seems necessary at times, and now that the United States Department of Agriculture has made such extensive tests, it is time that our people realize just what they are buying when they go up to the store every spring and place their dependence on "box seeds" for garden success.

This circular of the Department mentions no seedsmen's names. We have no special box seed firm in view when we have said and are saying that the seeds sent out in boxes are inferior to those sent out by us. **That system of selling seed in boxes is dead wrong.**

Practically every seed in every box is one or more years old before it is placed on sale with the merchant and necessarily so. Practically every packet of seed in those boxes is put up in the previous summer or fall, **before any new crop seed is ready.** The advertised "freshness" and "new crop" is usually confined to the fancy colored lithographed packets.

Every time we go out among farmers in the country and talk to them about their gardens we hear them talk about having "good luck" or "bad luck" as the case may be, in getting the seeds to come up. No one knows better than ourselves the great effect that bad weather and soil conditions have on seed germination, but we also know that in nine cases out of ten, poor garden luck in germination, when the weather is anywhere near right and the soil has been well prepared, is due to seed of inferior quality.

The garden, when rightly made, goes a long way towards the family living. When there are plenty of good vegetables ready in the garden the store bill is a great deal smaller and usually the health of the family is a great deal better.

Is it right, is it common sense then for you to risk your garden success for the season by buying and planting "box seeds"?

We know that it is a little more trouble for you to send your order for garden seeds to us than to buy them up at your store. You have the extra trouble of sitting down and writing out the list of what you want, the cost of a postage stamp to send the letter. On orders to the amount of \$1.00 or over we allow you to deduct the cost of the Money Order from the amount you send us.

Now, for a fact, isn't it a great deal better for you to send to Hastings, whose reputation for high quality garden seed is beyond question, than to take "box seed" chances with your garden in the light of this Department of Agriculture Bulletin or Circular? It's certainly worth the little extra trouble to send to Hastings and you certainly get extra packets of seeds free from Hastings that you never get from the merchant with the box seeds.

Your Garden Can Be Half Your Living

Just before we start into the garden seed part of our catalogue we again want to emphasize what Mr. Hastings has said to you on pages two and three about the value of home production of all your grain and food supplies this year and especially so the value of a good home vegetable garden in cutting down store bills.

This year 1915 is going to make or break many a farmer and home owner in the South. If he is going to go on in the same old way, raising cotton and buying about everything he eats, his family eats and his live stock eats down at the store he is going to "go broke" as sure as the sun rises each morning.

You can't go on in the old way. No matter how much the supply merchant would like to extend you credit he simply can't do it as he has in the past. The city merchant and dealer and manufacturer has got properly stung financing this all-cotton game, and without their help in the way of credit your supply merchant is helpless.

You and every other farmer in the South must largely depend on yourselves in this year 1915 and ever afterwards. A good home garden, properly prepared, properly planted and kept busy by replanting all the season, kept cultivated as well as any other acre of your crops, means half your living and a better living than you have ever had when you depended on the supply merchant for everything you had on your table or practically so.

The right kind of a home garden planted and tended on your place in 1915 means more in the way of good living than any five acres of cotton you ever planted, even at 13 to 15 cents, and it looks now like several years of low priced cotton, 10 cents or under.

It's time to play safe. A home garden of the right kind is playing safe. It helps safeguard a real satisfying living for yourself and family and everlastingly slashes the supply merchant's bill for food supplies. Plant a real, sure-enough home garden in 1915, no matter whether it be planted with Hastings' Seeds or some other fellow's seeds. We want you to have a good living and a small store bill in 1915 and the direct way is through a good big home garden kept busy all the year.

SUCCESSFUL SEEDS FOR SOUTHERN GARDENS

RIGHT VARIETIES OF RIGHT QUALITY FOR SPRING GARDENS

Every Time You Order Seeds or Write to Us Be Sure and Write Your Name, Post Office and State Plainly. Hundreds of Orders Are Delayed Every Year Because the Sender Forgets to Sign His Name or Give His Post Office Address.

Seeds Postpaid by Parcel Post Remember that the prices given in this list include delivery of all seeds by packet, ounce, quarter-pound, pound, pint or quart, except where noted. Send us the amount named in this catalogue, and we guarantee safe delivery by mail in these quantities. This does not include pecks or bushels.

Liberal Premiums Please bear in mind that on seeds in packets and ounces only except cauliflower in ounces (no quarter-pounds, pounds, pints or quarts), the purchaser may select 25 cents worth extra on each dollar sent. This does not apply to orders for collections, prices of which are net. Please read carefully our Special Premium Offer on back of Order Sheet.

Cost of Sending Money In all cases where the order for seed amounts to one dollar or more, the cost of post office or express money order or cost of registering the letters from places that are not money order offices may be deducted from the amount of the order.

Stamps On orders of seeds where the amount is less than 50 cents, we will accept postage stamps in good condition (one-cent and two-cent stamps preferred) the same as cash, but we would ask those remitting stamps to wrap them in oiled paper, if possible, to prevent their sticking together or to the order.

The New Express Rates During the past year the sweeping reduction in express rates ordered by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission went into effect, and we have now had enough shipping-by-express experience to know the effect of these changes. Under the old rates seeds were carried by the express companies on a special class basis which was about one-third less than the regular rates. Under the rulings of the Commission all of these special express rates were abolished and the new rates applied to seed shipments. After working under the new rates the difference between the new rates and the old special seed rates that were so generally satisfactory. Rates to some points are raised, to others lowered, but on an average they are about the same.

for several months we are now able to say that there is no material difference between the new rates and the old special seed rates that were so generally satisfactory. Rates to some points are raised, to others lowered, but on an average they are about the same.

About Warranty H. G. HASTINGS & CO. give no warranty, either express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter, of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and any money that may have been paid for them will be refunded. Crops are dependent for success or failure on so many things besides the seed that it is impossible for us to give any warranty or guarantee. This does not mean that we lack confidence in the seeds we sell, but we have no control over the seeds after they leave our house, especially so as to the methods of planting, cultivating and fertilizing, all of which are important factors in the success of any crop. If we should warrant or guarantee seeds in any way, we could be held responsible for the failure of the crop, regardless of cause, and this is a responsibility we cannot and will not accept. No responsible seedsmen gives any warranty.

Palmetto Asparagus Seed (No. 1) Palmetto is the best variety for the South. Seed can be sown in either fall or spring, thinly in drills one foot apart. When up well, cultivate frequently and continue until the roots have grown for one year. In transplanting put the roots 18 inches apart each way and 4 inches below the surface. Use your richest piece of ground and remember that you cannot use too much manure on asparagus. Palmetto is earlier, a better yielder and more even and regular in growth than many of the later introductions. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Palmetto Asparagus Roots (No. 2) You can save from 1½ to 2 years' time in getting your Asparagus bed in condition to cut by the use of our splendid large 2-year-old Palmetto Asparagus Roots. Plant them this spring and cut good Asparagus next spring. While this is a little more expensive than planting the seed, yet the time saved and the generally more satisfactory growth makes it well worth while to use the roots. 50 roots, 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, per 100, 75c; per 1,000, \$5.00; per 10,000, \$45.00.

Jerusalem Artichoke

THE GREATEST OF HOG FEEDS

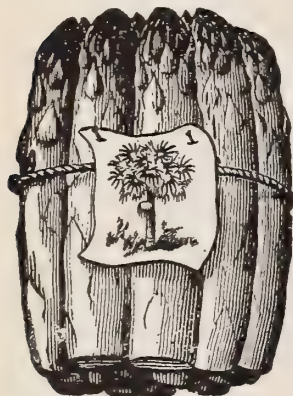
The Southern farmer who grows hogs and does not grow Artichoke is neglecting a most important hog-food crop. It is a most valuable food for hogs, fattening them quickly, and it is said by many hog raisers that a hog fed on artichokes has never been known to have cholera. They are fully adapted to Southern plantings, growing and increasing through the entire season. They are grown from tubers, the same as with Irish potatoes. It requires six bushels to plant an acre. On very rich land they have produced nearly 1,000 bushels per acre. Turn the hogs into the field and they will harvest them. Cut the tubers to a single eye, planting in March and April in rows 3 feet apart, dropping seed every 2 feet in the row. Let grow until fall. Hogs will harvest them all through the winter. Pound, postpaid, 25 cents; 3 pounds, 65 cents. By freight or express, not prepaid, peck, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.00; barrel (of about 3 bushels), \$5.00.

Bush or Bunch Beans

For Spring Planting

CULTURE In this latitude (Atlanta) sow bush beans from March till September. Continuous crops may be grown through the entire summer. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast plantings may be made earlier, but bush beans will not grow well in that section during June, July and August, so that spring and fall plantings should be made. Sow in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart, dropping a bean every 4 inches and covering 2 inches. Soil should be warm and moist for successful germination. When about to bloom draw the earth up around the stem. Keep the soil stirred frequently, and as fast as the beans mature pick them off if you want them to stay in bearing for a long time. Quantity needed for planting—one pint for each 75 feet of row; about 1¼ bushels per acre.

A BIG HOME GARDEN Is the best and biggest money saver and the largest producer of money-saving food supplies you can have. Plant a good big home garden.



Palmetto Asparagus



Jerusalem Artichokes



Henderson's Bush Lima (See Page 32)

SEED CROP OF BEANS VERY SHORT

Much to our regret crops of seed beans are again exceedingly short. Some varieties have only turned out about 10 per cent of the usual yield and only two or three of the popular varieties of bush beans have reached an average yield of half of a crop. Naturally this condition makes much higher prices than we like to ask our customers, but it is unavoidable. The best advice we can give is to plant beans carefully this spring and make the seed go as far as possible.

HASTINGS' STRINGLESS GREEN POD BUSH BEANS (No. 6)

Of all the fine-quality beans the Stringless Green Pod heads the list, and for family garden use and nearby markets it is the best of all the green podded bush beans to plant. We do not advise it for shipping purposes, for the pods are a little too large. This is absolutely stringless in all its stages of growth, from the time first pods form until full grown and almost ready to dry up. Surpasses all other bush beans in fine flavor and crisp, tender quality. Very prolific, a strong, vigorous grower, coming into bearing in about the same length of time as our Red Valentine and continues to produce after most bush varieties have gone. Pods retain their stringless qualities and fine flavor to the last. This bean above all others combines quality and heavy bearing. We would advise you to plant, at least, a part of your garden in this variety for it is undoubtedly the best of all green podded bush beans. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$2.25; bushel, \$8.00.**



Extra Early Red Valentine

Hastings' Extra Early Red Valentine (Round Podded)

The standard early green podded bush (No. 25) bean for planting in the South either for home use, nearby markets or shipment. It is a splendid early, heavy-bearing variety. Be careful of whom you buy Valentine beans, for there are always a greater or less quantity of the old style, tough, flat-podded, very stringy Valentine beans on the market, these usually being sold through local merchants and usually at a largely cut price. Hastings' Extra Early Red Valentine beans are the true, round-podded stock, extra early, most vigorous growers and heavy bearers of medium sized, round, tender and finely flavored pods that are very uniform in size and ripening. We sell annually several carloads of this variety, and if you are a market gardener you will find it one of the most profitable beans to plant. **Packet, 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00.**

Hastings' Best 4 Bean Collection

Four of our best beans for home gardens in the South are our Stringless Green Pod, Wardwell's Kidney Wax, Old Homestead or Texas Prolific Pole Bean and Henderson Bush Lima. All of these are illustrated and described on pages 31, 32 and 33. We will send you by mail one 10 cent packet of each of these 4 varieties postpaid for 25 cents. This is your chance to have these 4 splendid varieties at the lowest cost.

Hastings' Excelsior Refugee (14)

One of our best and earliest green podded bush beans for either spring or fall planting. Excelsior Refugee is a most vigorous grower, heavy bearer of medium sized, round and very finely flavored pods. There is no other early variety equals it for holding up in either wet or very dry weather without injury. Vigorous grower, holding pods well up off the ground. This bean is harder than most others and will stand a little earlier planting. If you wish to combine earliness, sureness of cropping together with quality and quantity plant Excelsior Refugee. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00.**

Improved Round Pod Refugee

(1000 to 1) (No. 13) Identical in character of growth with our Excelsior Refugee except it is the heaviest yielder of all, coming in ten days to two weeks later, and it is fairly loaded down with round, green pods of fine quality, holding up splendidly in long distance shipment. Also good as a bean for canning purposes. It is very resistant to drought, cold and generally unfavorable conditions. This variety is used almost exclusively by many market gardeners in certain parts of Florida both for nearby markets and long distance shipment. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00.**

Extra Early Black Valentine (23)

A splendid variety for market gardeners both for nearby markets and long distance shipping. Black Valentine stands earlier planting than most other varieties on account of its greater hardiness and resistance to cold and bad weather conditions. It is extra early, heavy bearer, and the pods hold up splendidly in shipment to Northern markets. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.00.**



HASTINGS' STRINGLESS GREEN POD BEAN



Pods of Wax Beans

Florida "Received seeds O. K. and thank you for prompt attention. After all there is no place like Atlanta for getting what you want." —Green Cove Springs.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax Beans (No. 16) The most popular wax bean for either market or home use. Is extra early, maturing in about six weeks from planting, with favorable weather. A vigorous grower, producing heavy crops of long, showy pods of a beautiful waxy white appearance and is remarkably free from rust even under very trying conditions. Tender, of fine flavor, almost stringless. In shipment holds up far better than most of the wax varieties, reaching market in splendid condition; is largely used by shippers and market gardeners. Seed crop very short. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$2.50; bushel, \$8.50.**

Round Pod Kidney Wax (No. 21) Almost identical with Wardwell's, but with entirely round, wax pods which are meaty, stringless and of fine flavor, crisp and tender. Very early and prolific. Seed crop very short. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$2.50.**

Davis' White Wax (No. 29) A most popular wax variety for shipment from Florida, being immensely productive, bearing good sized, almost straight pods five to six inches long of beautiful, waxy white color. Holds up splendidly in shipment and sells at top prices on its handsome appearance. Not recommended especially for home use for in quality it is not equal to many of the other wax or green podded varieties. Seeds being white makes it a first-class variety of shell bean for winter use and as such is desirable to grow to a limited extent in home gardens. **Packet, 10c; ½ pint, 20c; pint, 30c; quart, 50c; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.**

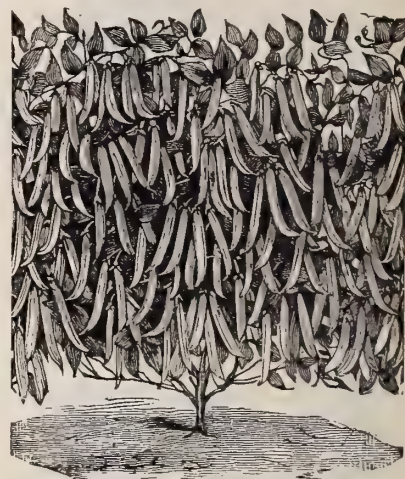
Hastings' Early Valentine Wax (No. 24) An extra early Valentine bean with purely wax pods, round and fleshy; grows fifteen to eighteen inches high with medium sized, vigorous stalks, and good foliage. A first-class wax bean either for home use, nearby markets or shipment. Really a wax-podded Valentine bean. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid.**

Full Measure (No. 19) A new green podded bush bean having splendid long, less pods about five inches long and always in fine eating condition several days after pods are fully grown. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00.**

Prolific German Black Wax Bean (No. 32) and Rust Proof

Wax (No. 30) Greatly improved and more productive strains of the old well known favorites, German Black Wax and Golden Wax. Each: **Packet, 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$2.00.**

White Mexican or Prolific Tree Bean (No. 28) The White Mexican resembles the Navy bean so common in our stores and of which the South buys hundreds of carloads each year from Michigan and New York. You can just as easily grow these beans for yourself and you will find the White Mexican entirely satisfactory for this purpose anywhere in the South. Plants of erect growth, holding pods well up off the ground as shown in our illustration, although in seasons with plenty of rain there is a tendency to throw some runners. Ordinarily plants grow 20 to 24 inches high, branching in all directions. Plant in rows about 2 feet apart, leaving single plants 6 to 8 inches apart in the row. Can be used either as a snap bean or dry as a shell bean. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.50.**



White Mexican or Prolific Tree Bean

BUSH LIMA BEANS

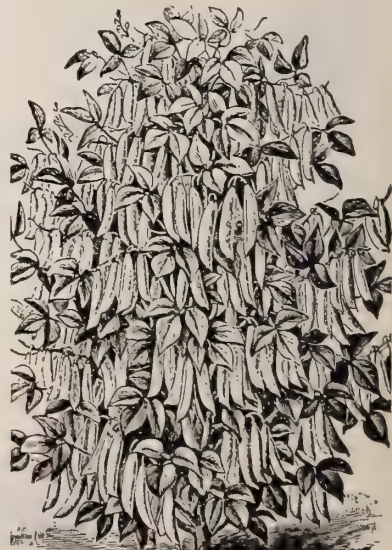
Jackson Wonder Bean (No. 17) Most prolific of all bush limas; of Georgia origin and fully adapted to all parts of the South. Flourishes in driest weather and practically drought proof. Flavor rich and delicious. A perfect bush butter-bean growing 18 inches to 2 feet high. Begins blooming early, continues to bear until frost kills the plants. Good for summer use or as a winter shell bean. Splendid for all Southern home gardens. Seed of brownish color. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$2.00.**

Burpee Bush Lima (No. 8)

True bush form of Large White Lima. Beans extra large size. **Packet, 10c; ½ pint, 20c; pint, 30c; quart, 50c; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$2.00.**

3 BEST BUSH LIMAS

Burpee's, the Biggest; Jackson Wonder, the almost drought-proof; Henderson's Bush Lima, the Most Prolific. We want you to plant bush lima beans for they are well worth planting. One full sized packet of each of these 3 Bush Limas for 25c postpaid. It's a good bargain.



Jackson Wonder Lima or Butter Bean

Our McCasland Pole Bean (No. 26)--A Wonder

Acknowledged by every Seed Trade expert who has seen it growing to be the best pole bean in existence, a pole bean that "beats Kentucky Wonder," as one of them said.

We introduced this superb bean in 1912, it coming to us in a peculiar way. It had been in the hands of one Georgia family for almost a lifetime. Mr. McCasland, who was a great admirer of this firm and a planter of **Hastings' Seeds** for years, requested, just before his death, that it be placed in our hands. Mrs. McCasland sent us a small quantity, asking, if we found it worthy of introduction, that we name it after her husband, which we gladly did. It was certainly worth introducing.

If you plant it you will agree fully with Mr. J. H. Sheffield of Wingate, Miss., who wrote us: "McCasland Bean surpasses anything in the bean line I ever saw."

The illustration on this page is from a matured vine showing its immense prolificness. The large size pods fill perfectly and in the "snap" stage are deep green color, meaty, stringless and of delicious flavor. Vines continue to bear immense quantities throughout the season if kept picked closely. When allowed to ripen the shell beans of pure white color are most excellent for winter use. The McCasland is a pole snap bean that no Southern home garden can afford to be without. It's the one pole bean for any Southern garden and you will never regret planting it. **Large Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.50.**

Lazy Wife's Pole Bean (12)

Popular, white seeded, heavy bearing pole bean for spring plantings. Pods stringless and of rich buttery flavor. Beans are large, round, white and make splendid shell beans for winter use. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.50.**

Texas Prolific, Old Homestead, Kentucky Wonder (No. 15)

This superb pole snap bean is known under all three of these names. It is a most profitable pole, green, snap bean for you to plant any time from April to August. Bears in sixty to seventy days from planting, and if closely picked will continue until frost. Pods are round, green and grow 6 to 12 inches long. Well rounded out, meaty, tender and absolutely stringless. Immensely prolific, a peck having often been picked from a single vine, our illustration giving a splendid idea of its productiveness. If you have grown it before you need not be told its value. If you have never grown it, plant, at least, a few of them this year, for you will certainly be pleased. Here in the South with our long growing seasons, pole beans like this are very profitable. The genuine variety of this will pay you well, but look out for the seed of the short, tough, shucky, Southern Prolific that is so often sold under these names in recent years. In appearance of the seed it is almost identical and the Southern Prolific is not worth planting if you want good quality in your beans. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50.**

Hodson Wax Bean (No. 22) A splendid bush wax variety that has become very popular with many Florida shippers. Is a strong, vigorous, healthy grower with clean wax pods about five inches in length, nearly straight, very thick, flat and meaty. Flesh tender and of excellent eating quality. Neither an extra early or extra late variety, but a good medium maturing sort that will please you. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00.**

Henderson Bush Lima (No. 7) Smallest but most prolific of all the pure white seeded varieties, being a true bush form of the Small Lima or "Sieva." Very early, beginning to bear in about 60 days from planting and is one of the most popular varieties of butter beans. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.75.**

Florida Butter and Other Beans---Next Page



Texas Prolific—Old Homestead—Kentucky Wonder



Single Matured Plant of New McCasland Pole Bean

Fordhook Bush Lima (No. 33) Beyond any question the best of the large seeded bush lima varieties. Bushes of strictly erect habit, branching freely, but all the branches held upright. This is a true bush form of what is known as the potato or large, thick seeded, bush lima. From four to six days earlier than other of the varieties of this class. Pods are found in clusters of four to eight and are well filled with delicious large beans that in quality surpass by far all the other lima beans. You will make a mistake if you don't plant Fordhook Bush Lima in your garden this spring. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$2.25; bushel, \$8.00.**

Hastings' Genuine Cornfield Bean (No. 18) For years we have had calls for a thoroughly satisfactory cornfield bean and there has been none on the market. There are many so-called cornfield beans, but they have been generally unsatisfactory, not growing as vigorously as they should in the shade of the corn stalks. A few years ago we succeeded in obtaining a small quantity of a real cornfield bean that is entirely satisfactory in manner of growth, heavy-bearing qualities, tenderness and fine flavor. We have just succeeded in working up a sufficient stock of it to offer this year, and if you want a bean for planting in the corn this is certainly the variety that you can plant with full assurance that it will give you exactly the kind of results you are looking for. It is green podded, producing beans about 6 inches long, round and well filled. This bean has never been offered before by any seed house. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents. Peck, not prepaid, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.50.**

Southern Creaseback (No. 11) Also known as "Fat-horse" bean. Fine for planting as a pole bean or in corn. Can be used as a snap bean and is of greatest value for shell beans for winter use, beans being pure white. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.50.**

Small White Lima (No. 9) Also known as small lima or "Sieva" bean. A climbing form of the Henderson Bush Lima. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00.**

Large White Lima (No. 10) The true large lima pole bean. Vigorous grower with extra large greenish white beans. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00.**

Florida Butter Lima Bean (No. 27)

The only true pole lima bean for early-in-the-season bearing. Can't beat this variety among pole limas for bearing early in the season anywhere in the South, as it begins to produce pods from the very first bloom that appears on the plants, something that is not true of any of the other pole lima beans when planted in the South. It grows and bears profusely all through the season instead of waiting until the nights get cool before it "sets" beans. Will make an abundant crop where other sorts fail completely. Seed speckled white and brown. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$2.00.**

Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole Bean (No. 31)

In this variety you can have a wax pole equal in all respects to the Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder, in vigor of growth, size and quality of pods, earliness, length of bearing, fine flavor and tenderness. The dry beans are large, white and make a most excellent shell bean for winter use, thus giving an excellent variety both for snap and shell beans. **Packet, 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.50.**

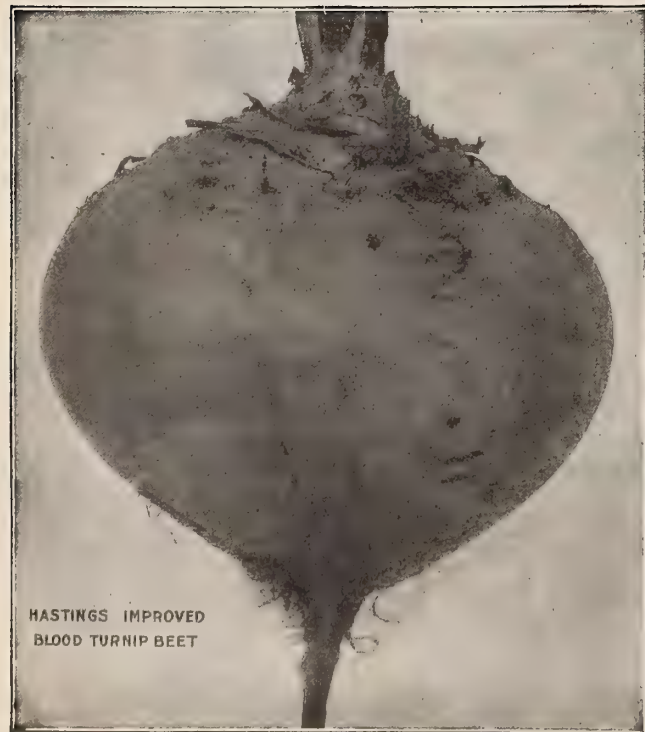
QUICK WORK IN ORDER FILLING

We pride ourselves on our careful and prompt service to our customers. Mr. I. M. Adger, of Caddo Parish, Louisiana, writing under date of May 13th, says: "Watermelon seed arrived today and I want to thank you for your promptness. Seed were ordered from you Saturday afternoon and they were at the post-office here Wednesday morning early. As I live only three miles from the Texas line, considering the distance from Atlanta, that is quick work. I thank you for your prompt attention."

"TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH HASTINGS"
Ten years is certainly a fair trial with any firm. Mr. W. U. Bonnett of Shelby County, Alabama, writing us in August, 1914, says: "I have been buying from you for about ten years, and now if I can only use a 5-cent package of seed, I find it pays to order it direct from you."

We make a specialty of right quality seed and extra prompt service. It always pays to send seed orders to Hastings.

HASTINGS' SUPERIOR GARDEN BEET SEED



HASTINGS IMPROVED
BLOOD TURNIP BEET

NOTE The best beet seed in the world is grown in France and that is the country where all of the beet seed for Hastings is grown. In spite of the great war going on in France we have succeeded in getting our supply out of that country and are as usual ready to supply all needs of our customers for beet seed this year.

Culture Sow in rich or well manured garden ground after same has been deeply plowed or spaded. Sow in rows 18 in. to 2 feet apart, scattering seed thinly. Sowings can begin as early as the ground can be worked in this latitude and succession sowings made up to August 15th and even later farther south of us. In Florida sow from September to December. Seed is rough and the soil should be firmed or rolled if the ground is dry. When two or three inches high thin out to four or five inches apart in the row. Young beet plants are superior to spinach and turnips for "greens." In light, sandy soils cover about 1 inch; in stiff or clay soils not over ½ inch. Quantity of seed required: 1 ounce to 50 feet of row; 6 to 8 pounds per acre. Young beets ready for use in 50 to 70 days, according to variety.

Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip Beet

(No. 45) Most popular variety for home use and nearby markets, and there are but few of our thousands of customers who do not plant it each year with entire satisfaction. An improvement by our French growers from the Early Blood Turnip beet and in color is deep blood red. Of fine, even form, very uniform in growth, as shown in our illustration here. Medium early, productive, tender, free from stringiness and sweet. A valuable variety for home or market use. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.**

Hastings' Crimson King

A great favorite. Of turnip shape, very uniform in size, shape and color. Sweet and tender and in favorable seasons it has been ready for use in 6 to 7 weeks from time of planting. A splendid beet for all-seasons planting. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.**

Extra Early Egyptian

A standard extra early market gardeners' beet. A quick grower, producing smooth, rather flattened turnip-shaped roots. When young, flesh very tender and sweet. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.**

Swiss Chard or Sea Kale

A variety grown for its leaves only. The mid-rib portion of the leaf is cooked and served like asparagus; the other portion of the leaf being cooked and served like spinach. This does not make a good root. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.**

Hastings' Eclipse Blood Turnip Beet (No. 40) A popular market gardeners' beet, as well as a favorite for home gardens. Remarkably fine, smooth form and free from stringy roots. Small top and rapid grower, with a deep blood red color which it retains fully after being cooked. Extra fine quality, sweet and tender. A very heavy cropper; its handsome appearance makes it an easy seller. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 pounds, \$8.00.

Lentz' Extra Early Turnip Beet (No. 50) A variety that is a great favorite for market gardeners of Florida for shipment to Northern markets. Nearly as early as Egyptian, larger and of better quality. Color deep, blood red. Tender and sweet at all stages of growth. Often ready for use in 6 to 7 weeks from sowing. Productive, a splendid keeper and good shipper. Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Bastian's Extra Early (No. 48) Old, well-known variety that is a favorite for home gardens and nearby markets. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Half-Long Blood Beet (No. 44) A favorite for late use. Intermediate in length between the Blood Turnip beet and the Long Smooth. Color deep, blood red, smooth and free from stringy roots. Quality tender and sweet and remains in perfect condition several weeks after maturity. A favorite for home garden use. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Long Smooth Blood Beet (No. 49) An old-time favorite with long, smooth, blood red roots going well down into the soil, enabling it to stand drought and heat. A few of these ought to be in your garden for late use after other varieties are gone. Flesh tender and sweet. Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Yellow Turnip Beet (No. 47) Identical with Improved Blood Turnip Beet except in color, which is a deep yellow. Slices of this alternating with red beets make a pleasing appearance. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

MANGEL AND SUGAR BEETS FOR STOCK FEED ONLY

Every year sees a steady increase in the number of farmers in the South who plant, at least, a small crop of Mangel and Sugar beets for stock feeding purposes. It is impossible to find crops that will give greater returns for the small amount of time and fertilizer necessary than the Mangel, Sugar beets and Belgian carrots. All are immense yielders under good cultivation and make an agreeable change of feed for any animal kept on dry forage in winter. With dairy cattle the increased flow of milk and generally improved condition of the animal show the great value of these crops. Plow the ground deeply, then harrow well until smooth. Sow seed in this latitude early in the spring, rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, and let grow all season. Use a naturally rich, deep soil or else fertilize heavily. Mangel and Sugar beets are equally valuable. Plant 8 pounds of seed per acre. Where their value is known almost every farmer plants them each year.

Jumbo Long Red Mangel (No. 41) Largest and heaviest yielder in the South of all the Mangels. Roots grow from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ above surface and usually 18 in. to 2 ft. long; 4 to 6 in. in diameter. Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; postpaid.

White French Sugar Beet (No. 51) Largest and best of the true Sugar beets for the South. Their high sugar content makes them especially valuable in fattening live stock of all kinds. A most profitable crop for stock feeding. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

BROCCOLI Closely related to cauliflower, from which it is supposed to have come. Culture the same as for cauliflower, and in the Southern States is a surer header. For those who are deterred from growing cauliflower on account of high price of seed we recommend a trial of Broccoli, as the two vegetables are similar. White Cape and Purple Cape both do well, the only difference being in the color of the heads. **WHITE CAPE (No. 57)**—Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents. **PURPLE CAPE (No. 56)**—Prices same.

CAULIFLOWER Should be planted in the South in very rich, or well-manured soil. In the spring it should be planted in this latitude very early, and really does better planted in June and July for maturity during the fall months. Sow in seed beds in the same manner as cabbage. Transplant when 4 to 5 inches high and give an abundance of water in dry weather. Soil should be kept moist and cultivated thoroughly and often. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast sow seed in September, October and November. In early spring or late fall a good quantity of seed will make 2,000 to 2,500 plants. For warm weather sowings double that quantity of seed would be required. Early varieties of Gilt Edge and Snow Ball mature in 130 to 140 days. Late varieties in 140 to 150 days.

Gilt Edge Cauliflower (No. 85) Gilt Edge is in every respect the largest, most perfect and surest header of early varieties, and in quality it is unequalled. One specimen head sent to our store weighed 7 lbs. and 7 ozs. In general appearance like Snowball, but a surer header. Packet, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.25; oz., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00; lb., \$30.00.

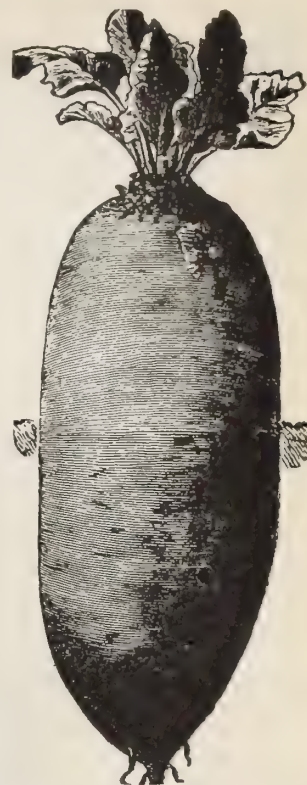
Early Snow Ball (No. 86) An early variety, seed only in value to Gilt Edge. Packet, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 40 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, \$1.15; ounce, \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$7.50; pound, \$28.00.

Extra Early Paris White (No. 87) Fine variety for family gardens. Heads medium size. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$2; lb., \$7.

Le Normand's (Short Stem) (No. 88) Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.75; pound, \$6.75.

Large Late Algiers (No. 89) Best late variety. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 40 cents; ounce, 75 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$2.50.

Autumn Giant (No. 90) Another favorite late variety. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.50.



Jumbo Mangel

BRUSSELS SPROUTS (No. 59) Highly esteemed plant of the cabbage family; adapted to the South. "Sprouts" are miniature cabbages, growing closely on the stalk of the plant, a small head about 1 inch in diameter being formed at the base of each leaf. Is hardy and lives through the winter in most of the South. Quality and flavor improved by frost. Sow seed early in July or August and transplant to open ground when about 6 inches high. A most desirable vegetable and should be cultivated exactly the same as cabbage. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.75.



Hastings' Gilt Edge Cauliflower—Best Early Cauliflower for the South

Hastings' Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants

To the Market Gardener who grows cabbage for either shipment or nearby markets, earliness or quick maturity of the crop is a prime necessity if largest profits from a sure market are to be secured.

To the Home Gardener who wants earliness in maturity together with avoiding all the trouble of cabbage seed sowing and necessary protection of early sown seed and plants, our practically frost and freeze proof cabbage plants are both a convenience and a necessity.

Along the Carolina coast are a number of well protected islands that never feel the cold spells of winter as we do here in the Central South. In that locality the cabbage seed is sown in the fall and makes a slow but vigorous, hardy growth all during the winter in the open ground and can be taken from there and planted anywhere in the Central South between January 15th and March 15th with perfect safety, a thing that is impossible with hot bed or green house grown cabbage plants.

The use of these open air, practically frost-proof plants often enables the gardener to put full grown heads of cabbage on the market two or three weeks ahead, and naturally he gets the early season, top of the prices for his crop.

Five Million Plants Sold by Us Last Year

That is a great many cabbage plants, but we want to assure you right here that we expect to sell not less than ten million cabbage plants in the winter and spring of 1915. In the 25 years of our business experience we have never sold anything that has given such generally satisfactory results as has our frost proof cabbage plants from the South Carolina Coast Islands. Not all of these island grown plants are suitable for you to plant. The plants must be at the right stage of growth when shipped to you to practically insure you success and therein is one more of the peculiarities of plant life or rather cabbage plant life.

To mature good heads the plants must not be too old when shipped. Over on the Carolina Coast Islands are a number of cabbage growers who plant for a surplus so as to insure having enough plants for their own use in setting out their fields and if everything goes right they have more plants than they need, and offer them for sale to you and others. What they get out of these surplus plants is so much clear money.

Here is the real important point, however. Once a cabbage plant gets too old before it is transplanted it is very apt to run to seed instead of producing salable or usable heads of cabbage.

You can't afford to take chances on such things, even if other cabbage plants may be offered you for a few cents per thousand less. In cabbage plants you want to be sure of the very best, just as you do in seed buying. As a matter of fact, you really can't afford to take any chances on this matter of getting right quality cabbage plants.

Planted for Cabbage Plants Only

The seed which is planted for Hastings' cabbage plants is planted for right quality and right age of cabbage plants only. It is not the by-product or left over plants of any market gardener's crop. It is grown to supply the right quality and age of cabbage plants for Hastings' customers and you will in no way be disappointed in the cabbage heads you grow from these plants.

Now, just a word about the appearance of these open air Coast Island grown plants for those who have never used them. Their outdoor winter growth, standing through frosts and light freezes, discolors them and gives them a stunted look. Never mind their looks. Set them out and their luxuriant growth as soon as weather warms up will make you forget all about how they looked.

These plants are grown from the very best of American-grown seed and are shipped direct to you from our Carolina growing station. This year we can supply the following varieties: EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD, CHARLESTON or LARGE WAKEFIELD, and EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH.

Plants Postpaid by Parcel Post

The placing of seeds and plants under parcel post makes quite a difference in the prices on cabbage plants. We are now able to offer cabbage plants postpaid to the different States as follows:

TO GEORGIA, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA: 500 postpaid for \$1.10; 1,000 or more, postpaid, at \$1.90 per 1,000.
TO FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE: 500 postpaid for \$1.25; 1,000 or more, postpaid, at \$2.20 per 1,000.

TO LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS AND OKLAHOMA: 500 postpaid for \$1.40; 1,000 or more, postpaid, at \$2.45 per 1,000.
TO TEXAS: 500 postpaid for \$1.55; 1,000 or more, postpaid, at \$2.75 per 1,000.

OTHER STATES: To other States than the ones named above we shall be pleased to quote postpaid cabbage plant prices on request.

PER SINGLE HUNDRED: On small shipment we will furnish 100 plants of any one variety for 35 cents, postpaid. No order for less than 100 plants of any one variety will be filled.

Cabbage Plants By Express Collect

Many of our customers, and especially those buying in extra large quantities, usually prefer express shipment as in large quantities the transportation is somewhat less than by parcel post.

For these we make the following prices, you paying express charges on arrival of the plants at your office: 500 plants for \$1.00; 1,000 to 4,000 lots at \$1.50 per 1,000; 5,000 to 9,000 lots at \$1.25 per 1,000; 10,000 lots or more at \$1.00 per 1,000. For express shipment not less than 500 plants of a variety sold. Packed 500, 1,000 and 2,000 plants to the crate; one variety in each crate.

250,000 PLANT HASTINGS' CABBAGE

A quarter of a million is a large number of people, yet a few thousand more than that plant Hastings' Cabbage Seed of different varieties every year. Ever since we started in business 25 years ago we have made a specialty of the very highest grade of American grown cabbage seed, and the illustrations on this and the following pages from Mississippi and other States show just how good cabbage Hastings' seed makes. We know that we can't be too particular about the quality of our cabbage seed, and you can't be too particular about what you buy and plant. Neither you or ourselves can afford to take chances. No matter how good your soil, how carefully you cultivate or fertilize it, if the cabbage seed quality is not right you make more or less of a failure.

In our seed crops, every head of cabbage is most carefully inspected before it is allowed to produce seed for us. **We know it is right.** We have only one grade—the very best that can be grown—and the buyer of a 5 or 10 cent packet gets exactly the same quality as does the big trucker or market gardener buying in 50 to 100 pound lots. We play no favorites among our customers. We believe that the man planting a home garden for his family's use is entitled to just as good seed quality as is the market gardener who plants for market. If you want to be successful in growing cabbage, you must plant right cabbage seed, and the **Hastings' quality** is exactly what will please you and pay you, the quality you want to plant in 1915.

CABBAGE CULTURE For home gardens the seed for early cabbage can be sown in boxes very early, kept in sheltered spots and covered when there is danger of freezes. Later plantings may be made in open ground as early as ground can be worked. Work soil in seed beds down as fine as possible. Beds should be slightly raised for drainage. Do not fertilize soil in seed beds at least to the extent of making it richer than the open ground in which the crop is to be grown.

Sow seed in drills 6 inches apart across the bed, dropping the seed 5 or 6 to the inch. Thicker sowing than this means spindling, unhealthy plants. Cover seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in heavy soils, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in light sandy soils; firm the soil after covering and then water the bed thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not soaking wet. Seed germinates in 3 to 8 days, according to weather. The young plants should be kept growing steadily from the start. A check in the growth of cabbage is injurious. When plants have made the fourth or fifth pair of leaves transplant to open ground.

Cabbage can be grown on almost any soil from light sand to heavy

clay or muck. Naturally the light soils will require more fertilizer or manure than the heavier ones. Most of the fertilizer or manure should be worked into the soil before transplanting. The best all-around commercial fertilizer for cabbage should contain: Available phosphoric acid 7 per cent, potash 8 per cent, nitrogen 5 per cent.

Most of the cultivation should be before the crop is planted. This means two to three deep plowings and then work the soil as fine as possible. You can't overfeed cabbage so you need not be afraid of putting too much manure or fertilizer on the crop.

Transplanting should be done, so far as possible, on cloudy days and just before a rain. In small gardens this can be done late in the afternoon. Set plants upright with only the leaves above the surface. Firm the soil around the plants. Cultivate frequently and very shallow, as roots come near the surface. Keep out absolutely all weeds and grass. **Seed required:** In early spring plantings one ounce of seed will usually produce about 2,000 plants; 4 to 5 ounces per acre. After hot weather sets in two or three times as much seed is needed.

Mississippi Grows Some Cabbage

After we first printed an illustration of Mr. Noakes of Corpus Christi, Texas, and six heads of Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage, the six heads weighing 97½

pounds, in a previous catalogue, it so interested Mr. D. D. Cowan, of Hancock County, Miss., that he sent us a photograph of what he did in Mississippi with **Hastings' Cabbage Seed**. Mr. Cowan wrote us that his crop of cabbage went through two months of severe drought and then made cabbage like this. Mr. Cowan and Mr. Noakes are both good truck farmers, and Texas and Mississippi are both good States, but getting right down to bottom facts, all their work and intelligent efforts would have been lost if they had not had the right seed.

Hastings' Cabbage Seed never fails to make good, solid heads of cabbage to every plant when treated right. It's not a question of having "good luck" with your cabbage; it's a question of right seed, and right seed is not on sale at country stores or in commission boxes. Most of the failures on cabbage in the South come where seed is bought from merchants and small stores.

Every year a great many people write after planting time, saying they expected to find our seed at their store. **Hastings' Seeds** are never on sale in boxes in the stores. Order direct from us here in Atlanta and be safe.



William Murdock Cowan and Four Heads of Hastings' Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage Grown at Caesar, Hancock County, Miss.—Weight of Cabbage 50 Pounds, After Enduring a Two Months' Drought

HASTINGS' CENTENNIAL FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE (No. 110)

Just above on this page is shown an illustration from a photograph of four heads of Centennial Flat Dutch grown in Mississippi after enduring a two months' drought. This was taken without our knowledge and sent to us unsolicited. Mr. Cowan planted Hastings' Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage, the best main crop, heavy producing strain of Flat Dutch Cabbage now being sold. While we do not recommend it for an early cabbage, for main crop and late it is about the best you can plant. The only objection we ever heard is that on very rich ground it grows too large. This can be controlled by planting rather close in the row. Good for either spring or fall planting, being remarkably hardy, vigorous and resistant to both heat and cold. We sell more of this to cabbage growers for shipment in Gulf Coast sections than all other varieties combined. For home gardens Centennial is unexcelled for later use after early varieties are gone. Its vigor makes it especially valuable to grow under unfavorable conditions. If you have planted it before you know this. If not, plant some this spring and see how good it is. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Hastings' Sure Crop (No. 101) Our Favorite Medium Early Cabbage



Hastings' Sure Crop—Our Largest Medium Early Flat Cabbage

Meet "Good Garden Luck" Half Way

Yes, why not? Most "bad luck" in Southern gardening comes from planting doubtful seeds from boxes in the stores. Meet good garden luck half way by ordering your seeds now from HASTINGS. You won't be disappointed in them. Don't delay. Order now.



A single head of Hastings' famous "ALL-HEAD EARLY," grown near Atlanta, Ga., by a market gardener, from Hastings' "PREMIER BRAND" Cabbage Seed. You can do likewise with Hastings' Cabbage Seed if you will plant them in 1915

Earliest of all the large, round, flat varieties. We have sold Sure Crop for the past 23 years in every Southern State and it is planted every year by more people than any other variety with the exception of our Genuine Sure Head. Adapted for both spring and fall plantings, for shipment, for nearby markets and home use. On good soil, with proper cultivation, the heads weigh from 8 to 12 pounds, very firm and solid, uniform in shape and size; well flattened on top. In quality it is most excellent, being crisp and tender and when rightly cared for scarcely a plant will fail to form a good, marketable head. Color a very dark green, holding up splendidly in shipment. Well adapted for spring planting in all parts of the South, except South Florida, where fall planting only is advised. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Danish Ball Head (No. 111)

A handsome, hardy, late cabbage, making medium sized, very large heads. A splendid cabbage for planting for late maturity. The only objection that can be raised against this variety is the irregular character of growth of the plant which, however, does not seem to affect its valuable, hard-heading qualities. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Early Summer (No. 122)

Early, flat cabbage coming in 10 days to two weeks later than the Jersey Wakefield. Uniform in size and shape, also flattened and solid. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

All Seasons A favorite which we have greatly improved (No. 100) in the past few years. A reliable header, resisting heat and drought well and valuable for spring planting. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

All-Head Early (121)

The illustration on this page of All-Head was reproduced from a photograph of a single head of this variety grown by one of the market gardeners near Atlanta. You will agree with us that it is a head of cabbage hard to beat. All-Head Early is an early flat head variety, a sure header with half a chance and well named "All-Head" on account of its few outer leaves. One week earlier than the famous Early Summer and is the finest in existence for a medium sized, flat, early cabbage. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.

Hastings' Selected Early Jersey Wakefield (No. 106)

Early Jersey Wakefield cabbage has always been popular for a first early cabbage in the South. Our growers have worked with this variety for years and we now have a strain that is surpassed by none, regardless of price at which the seed is sold. If you are growing the Early Wakefield you need Hastings' strain of seed. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15 cts.; ounce, 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cts.; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.

CABBAGE PLANTS
See Page 36

Hastings' Famous Long Island Wakefield Cabbage (No. 105)

Largest, earliest and surest header of any of the Wakefield varieties. Earlier, larger and finer bred than most strains of Charleston Wakefield. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds heavier, firmer, better shaped and more solid than our selected Early Jersey Wakefield. In good soil and favorable weather conditions in the spring it is often ready for use in 50 days from transplanting. It is the right variety for those desiring the best pointed cabbage for shipment and it makes a splendid first early cabbage for home use. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.25.

Hastings' "Big 5" Cabbage Collection 25 Cents Postpaid

The varieties, Sure Crop, Long Island Wakefield, Florida Drumhead and Centennial Late Flat Dutch were known for years as HASTINGS' "BIG 4" and planted by tens of thousands of Southern gardeners. It gave an all season's supply of cabbage, early, medium and late for everyone who plants it. We have now added to it one packet of our Genuine Surehead, and it is now known as the Big 5 Collection. At catalogue prices these five packets of the best five varieties would cost you 45 cents. We will send you these five packets for 25 cents postpaid. In buying our "Big 5" Cabbage Collection you get the biggest and best bargain in cabbage seed ever offered by any seed house. Include it in your order this spring. If you don't want to plant all the varieties this spring the seed will be all right for summer and early fall planting. While our Centennial Flat Dutch and Surehead are both first-class for early spring planting they are equally good for summer and early fall plantings. You will make no mistake in ordering HASTINGS' "BIG 5" Cabbage Collection this spring. It's great value for the money and you can't be sure of HASTINGS' SEED anywhere but direct from HASTINGS. Don't wait, expecting to go up to your merchant at planting time and get them. They won't be there. HASTINGS' SEEDS are never put up in boxes to be sold in the stores. Buy direct from us in Atlanta. You will then know exactly what you are getting—the BEST.



Hastings' Long Island, the Best Early Pointed Cabbage of All

"Real Estate Men Bring Customers Around"

"I have never seen such fine cabbage as I have now maturing from your New Perfection. The real estate men bring their customers around to see it as a sample of what can be grown here."

Selden L. Stewart, Lee County, Florida.

Hastings' New Perfection Cabbage This variety comes as near perfection for the South as (No. 124) any we have ever seen. An absolutely new variety originating with one of our growers, and for a second early or main crop cabbage it has no equal. Heads weigh from 5 to 8 pounds and are the firmest and most solid that you can grow, surpassing in this respect the Danish Ball Head. In maturity it is about the same as Surehead. A first-class variety for either home use, market or shipment, and is entirely adapted to either spring or fall planting. Will stand great extremes of heat and cold and its remarkable hardness and vigor make it the safest cabbage you can plant. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Hastings' Florida Drumhead

(No. 115) head varieties for the South. Has stood the test of 20 years' extensive planting in the South and has always proven a favorite for either market, shipment or home use. Resists both heat and cold well. A short stemmed, medium early variety, growing compactly, the leaves turning in as shown in our illustration. Large head, well flattened on top. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.



Hastings' Florida Drumhead Cabbage

Early Winningstadt (No. 104)

An old favorite variety planted almost entirely for early family use. Heads weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds and are pointed. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.60; postpaid.

Blood Red Erfurt (No. 117)

Best red cabbage for the South. Medium size and a sure heading variety. Most largely used for pickling purposes. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.



Hastings' New Perfection Hard Head Cabbage

HASTINGS' GENUINE SUREHEAD CABBAGE



Hastings' Genuine Surehead Cabbage

Premium Late Flat Dutch (No. 119) A variety similar to our Centennial Flat Dutch, but not quite so firm and solid in heading. An old favorite in many parts of the South. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.75; postpaid.

Succession (No. 116) Long a favorite with Southern market gardeners and shippers. A good second early, following in maturity varieties like our All-Head Early and Sure Crop, and is a splendid general-purpose cabbage for both spring and fall planting. Medium to large size, solid and a reliable header. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy (No. 103) Tenderest and finest flavored variety of cabbage. Does not head well in hot weather, hence should be planted in July and August for heading in fall and early winter. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50; postpaid.

(No. 120) We have sold tens of thousands of pounds of seed of this variety during the past fifteen years, and it is today the most popular variety for main crop that we catalogue. Our special strain of Surehead never fails to make fine, large, solid heads with few outer leaves, as shown in our illustration. Surehead is the result of a cross between the Early Flat Dutch and a hardy Drumhead variety and has the good points of both combined. A strong, vigorous grower, maturing for main crop, and is very uniform in size, shape and color. Good for spring planting everywhere in the South and one of the best for late summer planting in the Central South and fall planting in the Lower South for maturing in winter and fall. Is hardy, a splendid keeper and good shipper. Invaluable for home garden and one of the best for market use. No Southern garden should be without some of our Surehead cabbage this spring. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch (No. 125) One of the best Early Flat Dutch strains, especially adapted to Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Early and sure header, firm and solid. A splendid shipper as well as one for nearby markets. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Charleston Wakefield (No. 107) Similar to the Early Jersey Wakefield, about two weeks later in maturing and weighs about one pound more to the head. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 70 cents; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.

Large Late Drumhead (No. 114) Similar to our Florida Drumhead, but larger, and two to three weeks later in maturing. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

North Carolina Buncombe (No. 102) A firm, solid header, favorite winter and spring cabbage in the Carolinas. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.

Green Glazed (No. 112) A rather loose heading variety, really about half way between cabbage and collards. Its greatest value is in its resistance to insect attacks during the summer months, as they very seldom attack it. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00; postpaid.

6 CABBAGES WEIGH 123 POUNDS

"Six cabbages, one on top of the other, measured seven feet; weighed 123 pounds. One weighed 24 pounds."

T. H. Braddock, Brevard County, Florida.

Eating a Home Grown Dinner

We go visiting every once in awhile ourselves, and not long ago we spent a day with a real, sure enough farmer friend of ours in Middle Georgia, and thereby hangs a true tale.

A dozen years ago our friend, who had a college education and training, deliberately chose farming for his life work. The farm he began work on was about as "sorry" a specimen of a gullied up, red hillside farm that had been butchered by negro tenants as you could find in a day's ride through Middle Georgia. This farm was five miles from the railroad, and our friend turned down a \$1,200.00 a year job in a bank to go out on this farm.

He had an uphill struggle at first, but with it he had plenty of good hard common sense. He knew he couldn't afford to buy grain, hay, etc., at the supply merchant's and pay for it by growing cotton. He was told by his friends that he was a fool to farm when he could earn \$100.00 per month in town. Our friend had sense. He is now regularly getting cash profits of \$5,000.00 to \$8,000.00 per year from his 200-acre farm. Why? How? Because he gets large yields per acre at low cost and don't spend much for supplies because he grows them at about one-third the cost that he and you have to pay the supply merchant for them.

Our dinner that day was worth our 75 miles' trip. Yellow legged chicken and fried ham, that variety of corn bread generally known as "egg bread," and a half dozen varieties of vegetables from a large home garden, with an ending of canned peaches that made the best California peaches at the stores utterly tasteless. Believe us it was a real satisfying dinner, such as no city man can buy in a \$5.00-a-day hotel.

Now here is the real point. Our Middle Georgia friend can have just such a dinner 365 days in each year. Further, the only things on the table that day and every day that was and is not produced on that farm being the coffee, sugar, salt, pepper and the wheat flour from which the light bread was made, and the only reason why the wheat is not grown is that our friend has a comparatively small family and uses but little of it.

The yellow-legged chickens are fed home grown grain; large and able bodied hogs are always there in plenty for killing and for sale in town; a herd of good cattle graze all summer on Bermuda grass pasture and fatten on peavine hay and corn in winter; a home vegetable garden is kept busy the year round growing vegetables the family likes, while cows furnish an abundance of milk and butter.

You may be in our Georgia friend's class now. If not, make a start towards getting in his class this year. Eating home grown dinners, and home grown breakfasts and suppers as well, means, first of all, comfort and good living; second, absolute independence of the supply merchant. The beginning of this comfort and independence is a good all-year-round home garden and the growing of food and grain crops instead of all cotton or some other single so-called "cash crop" that usually leaves you in debt.

Hastings' Selected Carrot Seed

CULTURE Carrots deserve a more general cultivation in the South than they now have. The young, tender roots are excellent stewed or boiled, either alone or with meat, as well as for seasoning and flavoring soups. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; about 3 pounds per acre. Sow seed in shallow drills in early spring when leaves are starting out. Make succession sowings about a month apart to give a continuous supply. When plants are well started, thin out to 4 inches apart in the row. Sow in rich or well fertilized soil worked deep. Most varieties of carrot are deep rooted. Soil should be prepared sufficiently deep so that the roots can penetrate without difficulty. Work often, keeping the ground free from weeds and grass; make drills 16 to 18 inches apart for easy working. In Florida sow seed September to November. Ready to use in about 80 days.

Chantenay (No. 65) This is a stump rooted variety, the best of its class. A half long sort, unexcelled in quality and productiveness; very uniform in growth; flesh deep golden orange color; roots 3 inches in diameter at top and about 5 inches in length, gradually tapering in symmetrical manner to the base. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.**

Red St. Valery (No. 67) Roots smooth and regular in growth, of large size, from 10 to 12 inches in length, 2 to 3 inches in diameter at top, tapering gradually to a point. Rich, deep coloring and free from hard core. A favorite with our customers, especially in droughty sections. **Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.**

Half Long Scarlet (No. 71) A favorite stump rooted sort for both market gardeners and home use. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 80 cents; postpaid.**

Danvers' Intermediate (No. 68) Bright orange color, smooth, finely formed; heaviest producer to the acre of any of the Half Long varieties. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 80c; postpaid.**

Improved Long Orange

(No. 69) Old, well-known variety. Roots long and of deep, rich orange color. Heaviest cropping table carrot and profitable to grow for stock feed as well. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 80 cents; postpaid.**

Oxheart or Guerende (No. 66) The best of the short-rooted, thick-formed carrots. Roots 3 inches wide at top, tapering to 2 inches in diameter at the bottom. Length about 5 to 6 inches. Roots very free from hard core and of finest quality for table use. Both skin and flesh are highly colored. Being very short they are easily pulled from the ground where the long sorts often have to be dug or plowed out in heavy soil. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.**

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN CARROT (No. 70) FOR STOCK FEEDING ONLY

The South is just beginning to appreciate the value of root crops for stock. Of these the Belgian carrot is an immense cropper, having produced as high as 20 tons of roots per acre. In the Central South they are easily kept for winter feed by banking like sweet potatoes. In the Lower South they can be left in the ground all winter and pulled as needed. Belgian carrots fed with dry feed keep animals in good condition and in milk and dairy cattle the flow of milk is largely increased. Sow in rows 3 feet apart, using 4 to 5 pounds of seed per acre. When well up thin the plants to 6 inches apart. Plant on land that has previously been cultivated and worked deeply. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cts.**



Chantenay Half Long Carrot



Georgia Collard

COLLARDS An old-time standby for winter greens all over the South. Well adapted to every Southern State and is a species of cabbage not only hardy, but a vigorous and continuous grower, producing a mass of leaves and later a fairly good head. Not in its best condition until touched by frost. Seed can be sown here from early spring up to August 1st. When plants are 6 inches high transplant to open ground, setting 2 feet apart in the row. Cultivate like cabbage. Sow one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row.

Southern or Georgia Collard (No. 135) This variety is the old-time favorite. Stands all sorts of adverse conditions without injury and will make a good crop where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage, and it makes an excellent substitute for that vegetable. Is very hardy, stands winter without serious injury as far north as Atlanta. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.**

CELERY This vegetable cannot be matured in the South in the summer months. Sow seed in May and June for maturing in the cool, fall months. Requires one-fourth ounce of seed per 100 feet of row or about one-half pound per acre.

Savannah Market (No. 78) Our best variety for general planting in the Central South on the lighter classes of both sandy and clay soils. A strong, vigorous grower, making satisfactory crops where other sorts fail entirely. Large, solid and of first-class flavor. Stalks when well blanched are clear white and the heart a light golden yellow. When quickly grown is crisp and tender, making fine appearance in the market. Not recommended as a shipping variety from Florida. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.**

Mexican Solid Celery (No. 80) Recommended for home and nearby market use for all parts of the South, but not for shipment. Stalks rounded, crisp and solid. Its flavor is distinct, being the rich, nutty flavor so desirable in well grown celery. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.**

White Plume (No. 76)---Giant Pascal (No. 79) Old, well-known varieties, preferred by many planters in the Central South. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.**

Golden Self-Blanching (No. 77) French grown seed. **Packet, 15 cents; ½ oz., \$1.25; ounce, \$2.00; ¼ pound, \$7.00; pound, \$25.00.**

Celeriac (No. 75) Or Turnip Rooted Celery. Used mostly for flavoring. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50c.**



Hastings' Savannah Market Celery

HASTINGS' SWEET AND ROASTING EAR CORN

Culture The grains of sweet corn are shriveled and rather tender and cannot be planted quite as early as field varieties. Leaves on trees should be well out and the ground warm before planting. Make hills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart each way, dropping 5 or 6 grains in each hill, thinning out afterward to 2 or 3 stalks to the hill, according to the richness of your soil and moisture. A continuous supply can be kept up by either planting early, medium and late varieties at one time, or else by making several plantings at intervals of 15 days. Any good garden soil will grow sweet corn and no one who appreciates best quality can afford to be without a small patch of sweet corn. Quantity required: one pint to 200 hills; about 6 quarts per acre.

GEORGIA ROASTING EAR (No. 150) Not a true sweet corn, but if you want an extra early "roasting ear" corn that will put fair sized ears on your table in about 60 days from planting this is your variety. Much surer bearer than the Adams Extra Early. This is one of our own introductions, makes a fair sized ear of fine market and table appearance. On rich or well fertilized ground makes 2 to 3 medium sized ears to each stalk, stalks growing 5 to 6 feet high. Georgia Roasting Ear is for early planting only. Do not plant this for late corn or late in the season. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.**

Adams' Extra Early (No. 155) Not a sweet corn, but usually classed with it. Valuable as coming in before any true sweet corn. Naturally small and unless planted in very rich soil and given good cultivation it is liable to prove a failure. When properly grown makes ears of fair size and its value is to market gardeners to bring in ahead of other sorts. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, 90 cents; bushel, \$3.50.**

Adams' Large Early (No. 154) Similar to Adams' Extra Early, but ten days later and has much larger ears. This and the Adams' Extra Early are very hardy and can be planted earlier than sweet corns. Has small stalks and can be planted close. More valuable for the market than for home gardens as this, as well as the Adams' Extra Early, lacks fineness of flavor found in sweet varieties. Neither are they sure croppers unless given the best of cultivation and rich soil. **Packet, 10 cents; pint 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 90 cents; bushel, \$3.00.**

Yexo Sugar, Earliest of Good Sweet Corn (No. 151) Earliest true sweet corn for Southern plantings. Our own introduction combining earliness and productiveness with fine flavor. Produces 2 to 3 medium sized ears to each stalk, the ears being well filled with tender sweet corn. We recommend Yexo very highly to those who wish to combine earliness with best possible quality. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.**

Country Gentleman (No. 152) The finest quality variety of all the mid-season sorts of sweet corn grown in this country. Makes 2 to 3 good sized ears to the stalk on rich ground. Grains small, much shriveled, but very deep. Quality unexcelled and no garden should be without a few rows of this best quality of all corn. **Packet, 10c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; postpaid. Peck, \$1.25, not prepaid; bushel, \$4.00.**

Golden Bantam (No. 167) A superb, really sweet corn. For an extra early has a flavor all its own. Two ears to each stalk, ears six inches long and eight rows of grains. Golden Bantam is in a class by itself. You will like it. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.50, not prepaid; bushel, \$5.50.**

Stowell's Evergreen (No. 153) The standard main crop variety. Ears of large size, long and well filled. Under good cultivation produces three ears to each stalk. Stalks large and strong, grains of good size, long and deep; cob small and slender. Holds in good eating condition longer than any other and adapted to all parts of the South for main crop. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.**

Black Mexican (No. 156) A late, dark grained variety of finest flavor for home use. While its color is a little objectionable this is more than made up by the fact that it is less subject to attack of bud worms than other varieties. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.**

Popcorn--Monarch White Rice and Golden Queen Give the children a chance to have corn to pop during the long winter evenings. White Rice (No. 160), white, large pointed grains. Golden Queen (No. 161), large yellow grains. Both pop finely. Each, **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.25.**

Hastings' Prolific (No. 140) A splendid variety for "roasting ears." See pages of corn in front part of this catalogue for this and other field varieties. **Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.**

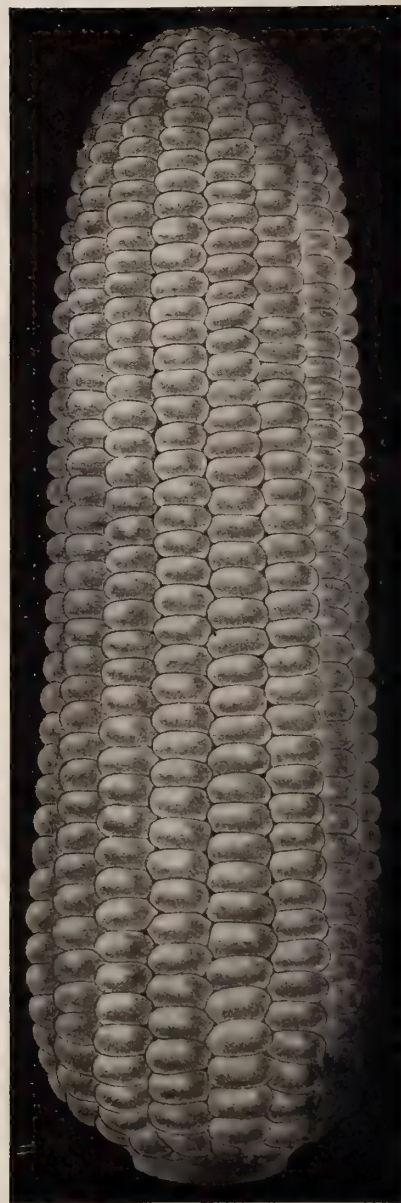
FOR 8 YEARS IN LOUISIANA

"No seeds like Hastings' for me. Have been planting them eight years. They are all O. K. My wife says flower seed cannot be surpassed."

J. J. Poag, DeSoto Parish, Louisiana.



Yexo Sugar Corn



Georgia Roasting Ear Corn

Chervil (No. 131) Aromatic plant for seasoning or to use with lettuce for salad. Sow broadcast in October and November for winter and spring use, and in February and March for summer use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.**

HASTINGS' CUCUMBER SEED

Culture Cucumbers are very tender and should not be planted until all danger of frost is past and the ground becomes warm. If planted earlier than this they should be protected. Plant in hills four feet apart each way. Where well-rotted manure is obtainable work a large shovelful of it into each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seed in each hill and when plants are well up and have rough leaves formed, thin out to 4 in each hill. Cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in clay and heavy soils and 1 inch in light or sandy soils. Soil which covers seed should be worked down fine so that there are no clods or lumps in it. When plants are young insects often injure them and they should be watched closely and if insects appear, dust the plants with Bug Death. (See page 66.) It is the best insecticide we know of for this purpose. Keep plants well cultivated up to the time they begin to run, after that confine cultivation to pulling out any large weeds as they appear. Pick off the cucumbers as soon as large enough for use, for if left to ripen the plants soon cease bearing. In this latitude (Atlanta) plantings may be made in the spring. Also in June, July and August for late summer and fall crops. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast August and September plantings are often profitable for late fall and early winter shipments. Quantity of seed required: 1 ounce to 60 hills; about 2 pounds per acre.

Hastings' White Spine (No. 180) Finest Extra Dark Strain

Every year there is more or less trouble among the cucumber growers of the South on account of cucumbers not holding up in color. In the Hastings' White Spine we have obtained a deeper, darker color, one that will be entirely satisfactory to anyone wanting a dark green White Spine variety, a dark green that will hold for days after the cucumbers reach markets in Northern cities. In color it is just right; it is the earliest; cucumbers average good size and under good cultivation produces few or no imperfect fruits. Skin is hard, holds up extra well in shipping. It is crisp and tender and retains its fresh plump appearance long after being gathered. It has all the good points that a cucumber should have and none of the bad ones and will be found perfectly satisfactory for market and home gardeners and a source of profit to the trucker who ships. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$8.00.**

Improved Long Green (No. 181) An old time favorite in the South; fruits extra long and of good size, holding their dark green color until well matured. Crisp, tender and free from bitterness, fine for slicing. When 3 to 4 inches long they make an especially fine pickling cucumber. Good for planting at all seasons from early spring to late summer. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 75c; postpaid.**

Davis' Perfect Cucumber (No. 179) An almost ideal cucumber for shipping; of deep dark green color, uniform and regular in size. It is exceedingly tender and as a slicing cucumber for the table is one of the best. Davis' Perfect is a favorite with shippers in many parts of Florida and Texas. It is almost seedless $\frac{1}{2}$ of its length from the stem and the seeds that are in it when in slicing condition are so very small and tender they are almost unnoticeable. A very prolific variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid. 10-lb. lots or over, not prepaid, 80c per lb.**

Japanese Climbing Cucumber (No. 185)

Introduced many years ago as a novelty, it has proven one of the best of all varieties for the home garden in the South. The vines attain twice the length of common varieties. Young plants are bushy, but as soon as they are well established begin to throw out runners and climb, and may be grown on fences, poles or trellises, thus saving much valuable space in small gardens. Fruits 10 to 12 inches in length, of fine green color; flesh is thick and firm, never bitter, and is a superb variety for slicing. When young makes fine pickles. Very prolific; the fruits being raised well above the ground seldom suffer from wet weather or insects. Vines are almost proof against mildew and continue in bearing until late in the season. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.**

Giant Pera (No. 176)

Extra large and distinct variety from Asia. Fruits sometimes 15 to 20 inches in length. Skin very thin while the flesh is unusually thick and produces very few seeds. Color light green with smooth skin. For home gardens only, as it does not stand shipment. **Packet, 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.**

Gherkins (No. 187)

Small fruited, 2 to 3 inches long, well rounded and covered with small spines. For pickling only. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents.**



The Finest Cucumber on Earth—Extra Dark Strain HASTINGS' White Spine Cucumber—For Market Gardeners, Shippers and Home Use.





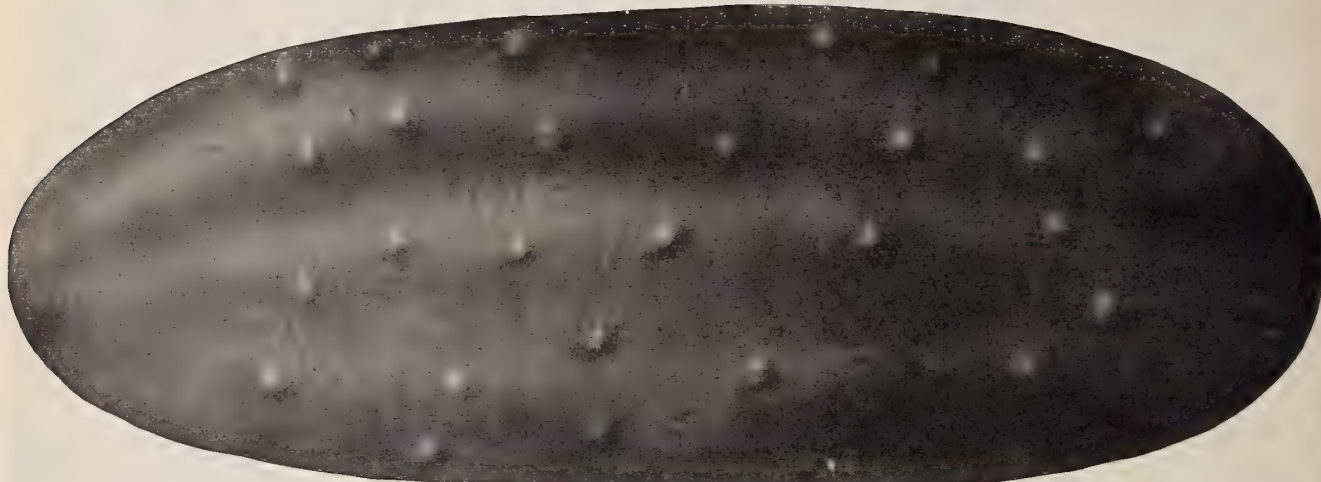
A Single Plant of HASTINGS' Everbearing Cucumber

Our Everbearing Cucumber (No. 186)

This variety is entirely distinct from all others on account of its close, bushy growth and everbearing character as shown in our illustration. The first cucumbers are ready very early and the vines continue to flower and produce fruit continually until late in the season, whether the ripe cucumbers are picked off or not, differing in this respect from all other varieties of cucumbers in cultivation. A single vine will show at the same time cucumbers in every stage of growth, the smaller ones being perfect in shape, of a fine green color, just the right size for pickling. As they grow larger they are entirely satisfactory as a slicing cucumber. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents; postpaid.**

Chicago Pickle (No. 183)

This is the standard variety grown for pickling purposes all over the country. While they can be used when full grown for slicing, yet it is pre-eminently a pickling variety, its small size, very dark green color and immense productiveness making it a favorite for that purpose. The pickling factories usually insist on this variety for smaller sized pickling work. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 85c; postpaid.**

**EARLY FORTUNE CUCUMBER—A GREAT FAVORITE WITH FLORIDA TRUCK GROWERS****Early Fortune Cucumber**

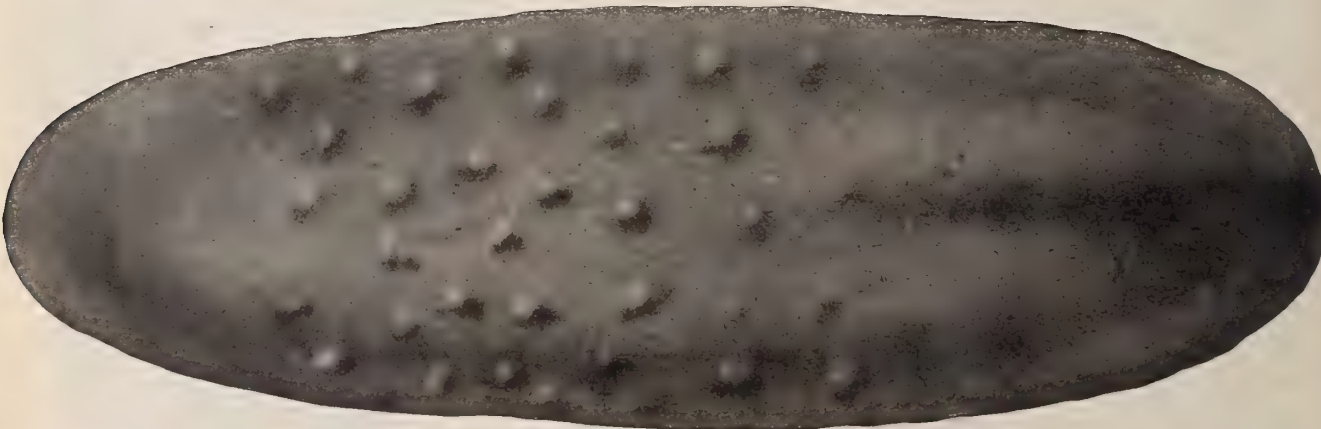
A recent introduction which is much liked by market gardeners and shippers in certain parts of Florida as a variety for spring shipments to Northern markets. A dark green color, which holds for many days after picking. Early Fortune does not show up white color before maturing as do most of the old strains of the White Spine. Stays plump and fine looking for days after reaching markets North. Has the right shape, has a regular growth and carries a dark green color seldom found in cucumbers. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid. 10-lb. lots or over, not prepaid, 80c per pound.**

Early Green Cluster Cucumber (No. 178)

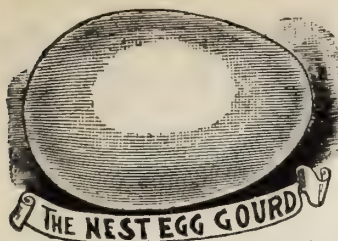
A standard, well known variety. Good for both slicing and pickling. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents; postpaid.**

Early Frame Cucumber (No. 182)

Old time well known and popular early variety for home gardens. Medium size, good for slicing and excellent pickling variety. For home use and nearby markets only. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.**

**OUR KLONDIKE CUCUMBER—ONE OF OUR VARIETIES THAT ALWAYS STAYS GREEN****The Klondike Cucumber (No. 184)**

(Hastings' Special Strain)—When the Klondike was first introduced we were much impressed with many of its good points, but it was so irregular in growth that we did not care to catalogue it until we had bred it up to a satisfactory condition. Our special strain of Klondike which we now have is very regular in size, color and growth and will be sure to please you. It's a very attractive, dark green variety with a green that stays for days after being picked and shipped. Cucumbers are from 7 to 8 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter; very regular in size and shape; extra early; very crisp and unsurpassed for slicing. It makes excellent pickles when young. Very hardy and prolific and a sure cropper. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, 90 cents; postpaid. 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 75 cents per pound.**

**USEFUL GOURDS**

One Packet each of four useful varieties on the farm—25 cents, postpaid—**Sugar Trough**, **Japanese Nest Egg**, **Dipper** and **Dishcloth Gourds**. Gourds furnish many useful household articles, and are easily grown anywhere in the South. Care should be taken not to grow them near squash and pumpkins, as they cross easily and make the squash intensely bitter. They should be grown where they have a chance to climb on fences or trellises for best results.

Sugar Trough This immense gourd can be used for innumerable purposes about the farm. With the top or neck sawed off it can be used for buckets, baskets, soap dishes, nests or water dishes for poultry. **Packet, 10 cents.**

The Dishcloth A most valuable gourd. When fully ripe the skin can be easily removed, the sponge-like interior cleaned and dried, then used for dishcloths or in place of sponges. They are fine. **Packet; 10 cents.**

Nest Egg (No. 197) This small white-fruited variety will give you a plentiful supply of durable nest eggs. They are light, and when properly dried resemble eggs very closely and are uninjured by cold or wet. Do not plant in very rich soil or the fruits will be too large. **Packet, 10 cents.**

The Dipper (No. 198) The variety from which the long handled dippers are made. **Packet, 10 cents.**

used for dishcloths or in place of sponges.

EGGPLANT In the Lower South seed should be sown in hot beds or frames in January or February. In the latitude of Atlanta hot beds should be started between February 15 and March 15th. Great care must be taken as eggplant will not germinate freely in an average temperature less than 65 degrees. When plants have made the fourth or fifth pair of leaves they may be set in open ground, if danger of frost is past, placing them 3 feet apart each way. Cultivate often, keeping free from weeds and grass. In June and July seed can be planted in Florida for fall and early winter shipping crop. One ten cent package of seed will furnish plants for about 200 feet of row. For market planting use ½ pound of seed per acre. Matures in about 120 days.

Hastings' Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant

(No. 190) Standard variety for all parts of the South for home use or shipment. We have sold this Large Purple for 19 years and there is no strain of eggplant sold by any house that is superior to it. Fruits are splendidly and evenly colored with rich, dark purple and 90 per cent or more of the plants are thornless. In no crop do we exercise more care than with this variety. In a properly cultivated crop, streaked or off colored fruit is almost unknown. Plants are strong, vigorous growers, producing from 5 to 8 large fruits of dark, rich purple color. Earliest of large fruited varieties and always gives satisfaction under proper cultivation. The vigor and strength of this variety make it less subject to effect of "blight" and "dieback," which is so disastrous to this crop in many parts of Florida. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ oz., 20 cents; oz., 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.10; pound, \$4.00; postpaid.**

Florida High Bush (No. 189)

Desirable for home gardens and nearby markets. **Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 85c; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.**

KOHL - RABI, Early White

Vienna (No. 202)

Bulbs grow to the size of an apple when ready for use, and are of a pale, whitish green color. Delicate cabbage-like flavor. **Packet, 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; postpaid.**

Dandelion (192)

IMPROVED LARGE-LEAVED. Pkt., 10c;

½ oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

Fetticus or Corn Salad

(No. 194) Large Green Cabbaging. For spring salad. Sow in rows 9 inches apart. **Packet, 5c; oz., ¼ lb., 25c.**

CRESS Water Cress (No. 133). **Packet, 10c; ounce, 40c; ¼ pound, \$1.25.**

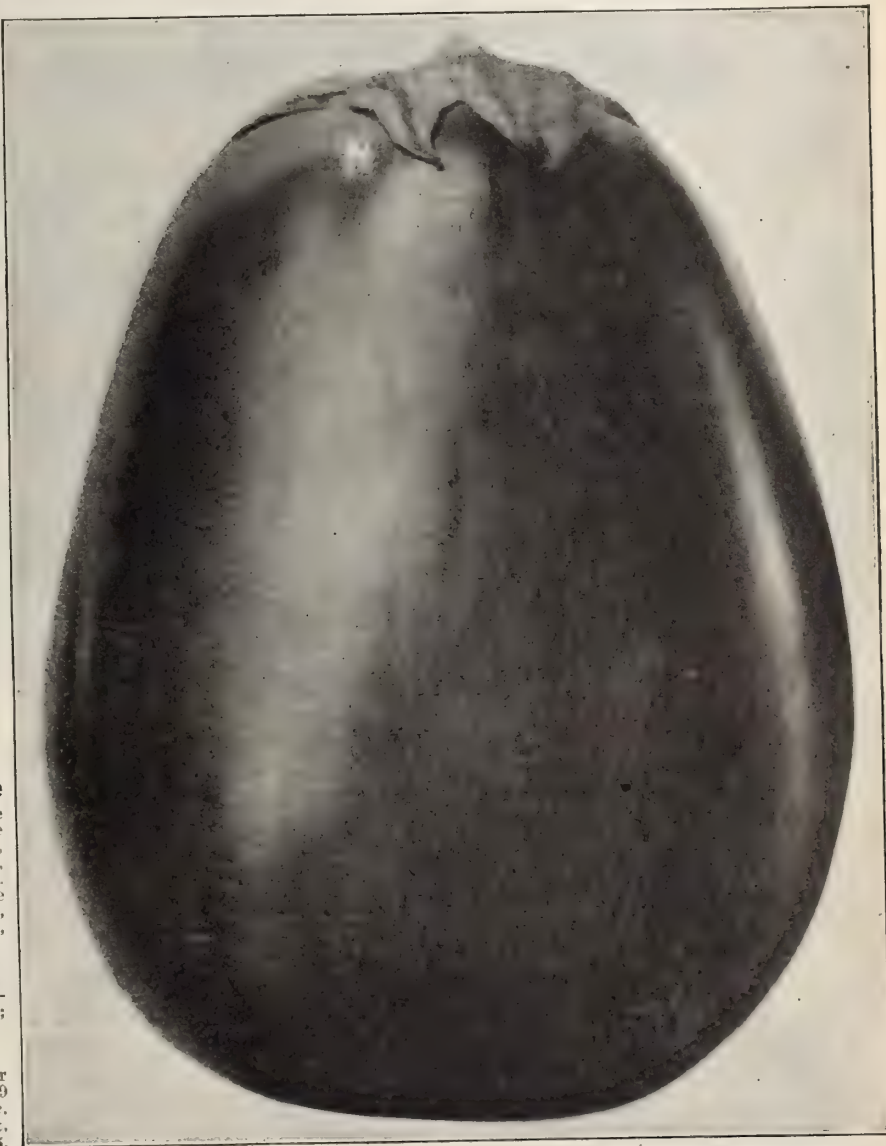
Extra Curled Cress or Improved Pepper Grass (No. 132). Tastes same as Water Cress. **Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents.**

KALE OR BORECOLE FOR "GREENS"

much improved in quality by being touched by frost. Of all the cabbage tribe this is the most finely flavored and it would be more generally grown were its good qualities more widely known. It is a favorite vegetable to furnish "greens" in the South during winter and spring, and for that use there is nothing better. Sow 1 ounce of seed for 100 feet of row, 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

EARLY GREEN CURLED (No. 200)—Also variously known as "Dwarf German," "Dwarf Curled Scotch," and "Siberian." This is the variety usually sown in the fall for spring use. It is rather low growing, with fine curled leaves of deep green color. The young leaves are tender and delicate in flavor. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.**

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH (No. 201)—Tall growing, very ornamental variety. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**



Hastings' Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant

Hastings' Lettuce Seed for Home and Market Crops

Lettuce seed is one of our great specialties, and in addition to supplying over two hundred thousand family gardens each year we sell thousands of pounds of highest grade lettuce to shippers and market gardeners. Our four great market varieties, **BIG BOSTON**, **FLORIDA HEADER**, **DIXIE HARD HEAD** and **CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER** have no equals. The high quality of **HASTINGS'** Lettuce Seed is known everywhere in the South where lettuce is grown, for purity, hardness of heads and a slowness to run to seed. Our lettuce seed is all grown in California by the most careful lettuce seed grower in the world, and the growing crops are personally inspected by Mr. Hastings almost every year so as to insure the quality being kept up to the **HASTINGS'** standard. Do you know of any seed firm where the head of the house, or even an employee, will travel over 6,000 miles each year to see that every possible care is taken to have the lettuce seed just right? Seed crops of lettuce very short and prices higher than usual.



A Field of Our **BIG BOSTON** Lettuce Ready for Shipment—Note the Regularity of Growth—**HASTINGS'** Seed Always Does It



Hastings' Drumhead White Cabbage Lettuce

BIG BOSTON (No. 210) The illustration shows a field of lettuce from our **Big Boston** Seed. It is perfection in that variety, and you cannot buy any **Big Boston** lettuce at any price that is superior to our strain. The heads of this strain are so firm and solid that almost every head has to be cut open before the seed stalks can grow. It is a standard market garden and shipping variety, being grown almost exclusively in many sections for shipment and for market. Extra large, round, firm heading variety, and makes a good appearance in market. Our seed of this variety is grown for us by a lettuce seed specialist whom we consider the best in the world. Our seed of **Big Boston** is the purest and hardest heading stock that you can obtain. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. 5 pounds, \$5.00.

HASTINGS' DRUMHEAD WHITE CABBAGE LETTUCE (No. 211) One of our earliest in-roductions, and no variety that we have ever carried has had a steadier sale. It is not a shipping variety, but belongs to the crisp leaved class. Superb for home gardens and nearby markets. When properly grown it reaches extra large size. One gardener near Gainesville, Florida, produced a single head weighing nearly 4 pounds. It is always large, with outer leaves a clear, light green color, inside of the head being almost pure white. Leaves are large, extra crisp and tender and entirely free from all bitter taste. Especially good for fall and winter plantings in Florida and the Gulf Coast. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

HASTINGS' ICEBERG LETTUCE (No. 216)

A beautiful as well as useful variety, being exceedingly crisp and tender, growing a long time before running to seed. Known as a "crisp leaved" variety. It is a hard header. Splendid for either open ground planting or for forcing under glass. Heads of conical shape and medium size. Heads tightly folded and blanched to a beautiful white. Outer leaves light green, growing closely up around the head. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Hastings' Florida Header (No. 215)

Florida Header is one of our Favorites that has stood the test of time. We have sold it for 19 years, and it is recognized as one of the leading varieties for either market or home use. No better variety exists for anyone who wants large, solid heads; heads quickly, yet is slow to run to seed. Very resistant to both heat and cold, passing through severe freezes practically unharmed. Crisp and tender, and its fine appearance adds greatly to its selling qualities. In field tests it held up over two weeks over Big Boston before running to seed. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; 5 pounds, \$6.25.

Hastings' Superba Lettuce (No. 212) The biggest lettuce of all, a most beautiful, solid, extra large heading variety, especially resistant to heat. Outside leaves light green, becoming more and more yellow towards the center. Especially desirable for home gardens and nearby markets, but not for shipment. For crispness, tenderness and freedom from bitterness it is unexcelled. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.



Hastings' Florida Header—A Superb Shipper

New Dixie Hard Head Lettuce (No. 221) (See illustration above.) In a visit to one of our California seed farms some years ago, our Mr. Hastings was most favorably impressed with this new extra hard-heading lettuce. It was such a hard header that it was very difficult to get it to produce seed. Each year we are more and more impressed with its great value, both for the home and market gardener as well as its superiority over any other known variety for hardness of head and slowness to run to seed.

In general character of growth and appearance it is much like the California Cream Butter, but is a much harder header, presents better appearance in market, and is slower than any other variety to run to seed. Heads large and solid. Seed supply rather limited as yet. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; 5 pounds, \$8.00.

California Cream Butter (No. 220)

Also known as "Royal" in some localities. Good for open ground planting at all seasons in the South. Fine variety for market gardeners and shippers. Heads large and solid, the inside bleaching to a beautiful cream yellow when properly grown. The pure strain of this variety can be distinguished by the small spots on the outer leaves. Our stock is strictly high grade and of the purest strain, grown on the California farm that is noted for the production of high quality seed of this variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; 5 pounds, \$6.25.

Well Known Varieties of Lettuce

Grand Rapids (No. 214), Improved Hanson (No. 222), Prize Head (No. 219), B. Seeded Simpson (No. 223), All-Year-Round (No. 224), Philadelphia Butter (No. 218), White Paris Cos (No. 217). Each, Packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.



California Cream Butter or Royal Cabbage Lettuce

HASTINGS' EDEN GEM CANTELOUPE

A TWO YEAR PRIZE WINNER AT THE ROCKYFORD COLORADO FAIRS

Rockyford, Colorado, and its surrounding country has a world-wide fame as a producer of the finest cantaloupes. Our personal experience and investigation on the ground leads us to believe that the fame of Rockyford is fully deserved and that of all the varieties grown there our Eden Gem Cantaloupe leads them all.

Our Mr. Hastings went to Rockyford several years ago and made a thorough investigation of all the varieties and the Rockyford growers. He selected the Eden Gem as the best type of cantaloupe. He arranged for special acreage of Eden Gem to be grown exclusively for us and this has continued ever since.

We have absolutely no connection with any other seed house or any other seed grower on our own acreage. It's entirely an exclusive acreage for H. G. Hastings & Co. only.

About the time the crop matures our representative goes to Rockyford and carefully inspects the crop and the cantaloupes as gathered. Our representative sees every melon cut and no melon is allowed to be cut that does not come up to the Hastings' standard of quality. Our representative is on the ground and stays there until all the seed is washed, dried, sacked and on the cars headed for Atlanta.

We take no man's word on the quality of our Eden Gem cantaloupe. That's why we know exactly what we have got in our Eden Gem seed. Eden Gem is a sure money-maker for the cantaloupe grower for shipment. For the home gardener or the grower for nearby markets it is unexcelled in appearance and eating quality. Eden Gem has a vigor of growth that keeps the vines green from two to three weeks longer than any other variety. It is most resistant to "rust" and other plant diseases, while the density of its perfect netting makes it especially resistant to insect attacks.

One great trouble with most cantaloupes in the South is imperfect melons—generally known as "slick" melons. Naturally these are not shippable or salable and occasion loss. With anything like fair treatment in the way of fertilizing and cultivation you won't find "slick" melons in a field of "Eden Gems" from Hastings' Seeds.

We have customers for Eden Gem from Florida to northern New York; from South Carolina to California, and we have never had a "kick" on either the quality of the cantaloupes or the seed.

It costs more than double to produce seed quality like our Eden Gem, but it's money well spent by the cantaloupe grower that wants to be sure of high quality cantaloupes in his crop.



Hastings' Eden Gem Cantaloupe (No. 231) The illustration above shows the average size and perfect netting of our Eden Gem Cantaloupe, the real true money making variety for the shipper and market gardener as well as the most satisfactory of all for home use. It gives perfect satisfaction to all who grow it. Its dense netting helps greatly in resistance to insect attacks. You will make no mistake planting Eden Gem in the South. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75; postpaid. 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.50 per pound.**

Pink Meated Rockyford OR BURRELL GEM (No. 241)

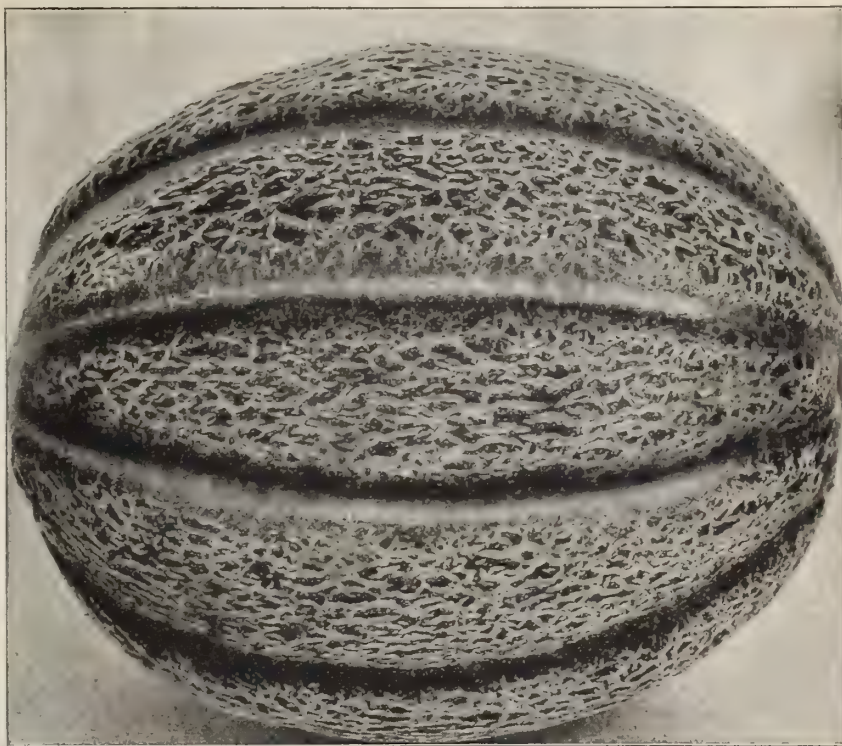
This melon has a variety of names and is a good one for either shipping or home use. While meat or flesh is known as "pink meated" in color it is really an orange yellow. These melons are heavy in weight, owing to the thick meat which is firm and solid, more so than other varieties and has become quite a favorite with many as a shipper. Netting is rather coarse and prominent as compared with other Rockyford strains, but it is an all right melon either for shipment or home use, and is growing in popularity every season. Seed cavity is exceedingly small with thick, firm flesh or meat of the very best flavor. The only objection to this variety is a tendency to split at blossom end in rainy weather. Genuine Rockyford, Colorado grown seed. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75; postpaid. 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.50 per pound.

Banana Cantaloupe (No. 233)

We again have a supply of this splendid variety with its banana-like flavor. Melons grow 24 to 30 inches long, stand summer sun as no other cantaloupe will and continue to bear until late in the season. It should be in every home garden in the South for late use. We have only a limited amount of seed of this variety. The demand is always in excess of the supply. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Montreal Market One of the largest and finest flavored and spiciest of cantaloupes. (No. 240) Requires more careful cultivation than most varieties, but its superior quality and flavor make it well worth the extra trouble. The melons frequently weigh 8 to 10 pounds each. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Texas "Well pleased with your seeds. Had cabbage weighing 14 lbs. each."—Mrs. Lizzie Chandler, Shelby Co.



Pink or Red Meated Rockyford (Burrell Gem)



Genuine Rockyford Cantaloupe—The Original Strain

ROCKYFORD A popular early variety of cantaloupe adapted to the entire South for market and home use. True type of the original Rockyford is shown by the illustration and if you are only growing for home use or nearby markets you will find this a satisfactory variety. For the shipper where standard size and heaviest netting are all important we do not recommend this variety as it is far inferior to the Eden Gem, shown on the opposite page. The Rockyford is regularly ribbed, well netted, good size, has thick green flesh of delicious flavor. Our seed is from crops grown exclusively for seed purposes and is not the seed from the tail end of Southern and Colorado shipping crops such as is commonly sold. This "cull" seed is offered to us regularly every year at from 10 to 25 cents per pound and is sold to seedsmen and dealers every year who are thus able to make cut prices. If you are willing to plant "cull" seed kindly apply elsewhere for it. We do not buy it or have it for sale. The personal inspection work given our crops every year saves you from getting trash of that kind not only in Rockyford cantaloupes, but hundreds of other items found in this catalogue. Genuine Rockyford cantaloupe, original strain. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 60 cents per pound.

Early Hackensack (No. 230)

One of the best for home use and nearby markets, but too large for shipping. Good size, 3 to 5 pounds, quality extra fine, meat thick with rich, spicy flavor. Skin densely netted. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Banquet (No. 234) Sun- and insect-proof; extra fine quality variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.



Texas Cannonball—A Real Insect-proof and Sun-proof Cantaloupe of Texas Origin

Texas Cannonball Cantaloupe (No. 232)

We have sold this splendid cantaloupe of Texas origin, as shown by illustration from a photograph above, for many years. It is very desirable for home use and nearby markets in all parts of the South. Medium in maturity and size and of flattened, rounded shape. In flavor it is first-class, and its dense netting makes it almost sun and insect proof, this being an immense advantage where insects are troublesome and melons liable to sunscald. Is almost all meat, seed cavity being small. If you have found it difficult to grow the other varieties try Texas Cannonball, as it succeeds where other varieties fail entirely. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.**

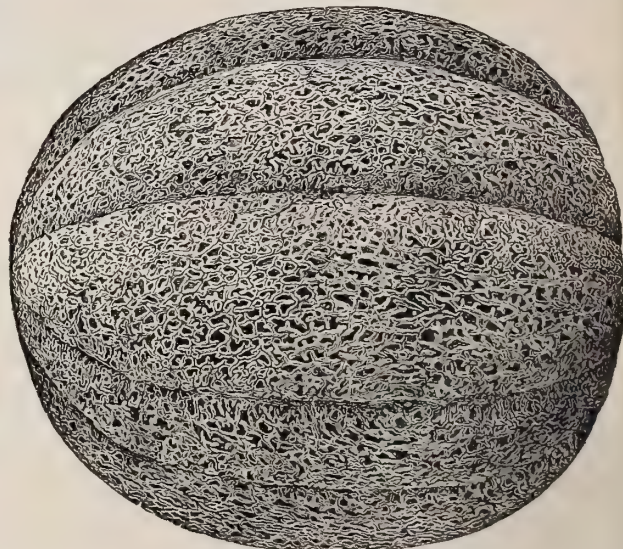
NIXON, A GEORGIA CANTALOUPE

(No. 242) This is a real Georgia cantaloupe with a great reputation in Eastern Georgia, where it has been known locally for many years. In size it is large to extra large and with a delicious flavor. Single specimens weighing 12 to 15 pounds are nothing unusual. In flavor and quality it is a superb variety and it is sun and insect proof to a marked degree. for home use and nearby markets for medium and late maturity it has no equal, and if you want a genuine Southern cantaloupe that far exceeds all others in quality and as a safe crop above all others plant Nixon. You will not be disappointed. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.**

Ponce de Leon (No. 238) Second early large size melon for home gardens. The nearest thing to the old-fashioned muskmelon that you can get. Flesh is thick, light green, and of most delicious flavor, regularly ribbed and well netted. Skin green, but turns to a beautiful golden yellow when ripe. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c; postpaid.**

Early Netted Gem (No. 236) Same as the Rockyford in every respect except the shape, which is almost globular. Uniform size, regularly ribbed. For home use or market. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**

Improved Citron Nutmeg (No. 239) Fine flavored, medium sized, slightly flattened, early cantaloupe, noted for its rich, spicy flavor, so desirable in cantaloupes. A "quality" melon for home use and nearby markets. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**



Nixon—The Real Georgia Cantaloupe



Chinese Mustard (No. 277) (True Stock) We have sold this variety from China for years. It is much superior to the Southern Curled in size, quality and flavor. Immensely productive, the leaves being twice the size of ordinary mustard and remain tender and fit for use much longer. See the engraving, which is a good representation of it. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.**

Giant Southern Curled (No. 278) An old and well-known variety used in all parts of the South for salads, like lettuce, and for boiling. Our strain of this variety is what is sold by many as the "Ostrich Plume," much superior to the old variety in appearance and quality. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.**

White Mustard (No. 279) This is the variety the seeds of which are used in pickling for family use, and the seeds when ground up, compose what is known as "mustard" in the stores. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.**

MUSTARD---PLANT FOR EARLY SPRING SALAD Sow in any good garden soil thickly in drills 14 to 16 inches apart. Give clean culture, keeping free from grass and weeds. Leaves are large enough to use as a salad in from four to six weeks from sowing, and can be cut all through the winter. Sow from January to April. Use 1 ounce seed to 200 feet of row.

Culture Sow in any good garden soil thickly in drills 14 to 16 inches apart. Give clean culture, keeping free from grass and weeds. Leaves are large enough to use as a salad in from four to six weeks from sowing, and can be cut all through the winter. Sow from January to April. Use 1 ounce seed to 200 feet of row.

HASTINGS' WATERMELON SEED

Is Strictly Southern Grown and Saved from Crops Grown Exclusively for Seed. All Seed Taken from Selected Melons Only. No Melons Sold or Shipped from Our Crops.

HOW TO GROW GOOD MELONS

The South is the natural home of the watermelon and every one wants to grow them to perfection. There is nothing that takes the place of a good, large, sweet, cool, juicy watermelon on a hot summer's day, and Hastings' special strains of Southern-grown melon seed should be planted in every garden where something especially good is wanted.

Melons do best in rich, sandy loam soil, but where this is not obtainable, they can be grown on light, clay soils, or warm, sunny hillsides. The best fertilizer is well-rotted stable manure, although commercial fertilizer can be used to advantage where manure is not obtainable. Hills should be 8 to 10 feet apart each way and 8 to 10 seeds planted in each hill, thinning out afterwards to 2 or 3 after the rough leaves have formed. Watermelons do not root very deeply, but they do spread. In applying fertilizer, spread it to a considerable distance, say 2 feet out from the center of each hill, as it is well to encourage this natural tendency of the roots to spread. Where it is necessary to use commercial fertilizer use one as nearly like the following formula as possible: Nitrogen, 3 per cent; potash, 8 per cent; available phosphoric acid, 8 per cent. This formula has given best of results on melon lands. Use from two to three pounds of the above formula to each hill, working it in and mixing it thoroughly with the soil some ten days or two weeks before the seed is planted. First plantings can be made as soon as the soil gets warm in the spring; succession plantings can be made up to June in this latitude. Cultivate lightly until the runners come well out into the middles. If large weeds come, cut them off; do not pull them up, as this disturbs the roots and vines. Vines after they begin to run should never be moved or disturbed, as it always injures the crop. Where there are plenty of blooms on the plants pinch off the ends of the runners. When extra large melons are desired leave only one plant to each hill and only one or two melons to each vine. It is useless to try to grow good melons in the South from any seed except carefully selected Southern grown seed. In home garden plantings, delayed until the ground is warm, one ounce of seed will usually plant 25 to 30 hills, or at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per acre. In the extra early plantings for shipping crops it is advisable to use at least 3 pounds per acre to insure a stand in the rather cool ground. Melons require about 120 days to mature.

FACTS ABOUT WATERMELON SEED

Outside of our specially grown watermelon seed there are three general sources of supply of melon seed for the seed trade of the United States.

First is seed from Kansas and Nebraska. These crops are grown on rich prairie soils, forcing a rank growth of vine and rapid-growing, inferior, tasteless melons. Growing season is very short, and a large part of the melons never mature very fully. Seed is saved from everything, big, little, perfect and imperfect, matured melons and half ripe ones with hard centers. Like usually produces like, and almost every instance where we have investigated cases of melon crops having hard centers the seed has come from seedsmen who obtained their seed from these Western Prairie States.

The second source of supply is from the Southern States, where crops are grown for seed purposes but the seed saved from everything large and small, perfect and imperfect. We see crops of this kind every year where seed is being saved from melons weighing not more than 2 or 3 pounds, most of them being diseased and rotten ended. Many Northern houses use this Southern seed, and have been for years. They can buy it and sell it at a low price, but you do not and cannot expect to get first-class melons from seed saved like that. With such seed every cent saved by you in purchase price costs you dollars in the crops grown from it.

The third source of supply is the worst. In Florida, Georgia and Texas there are tens of thousands of acres planted each year for shipment to Northern markets. The shipping season is a short one and usually about half the melons produced are shipped and this part shipped is always the pick of the fields. The smaller, inferior, late melons, the "culis," are left. After the shipping season is over hands go through the fields and seed is saved from everything that is left. Every melon fit to save seed from has been shipped and the seed is saved only from melons that should have been used to feed the hogs.

Hastings' watermelon seed is entirely from crops grown exclusively for seed purposes in the South. Our crops are given the highest culture. Not a melon is sold or shipped from our seed crops. In seed saving no seed is taken from imperfect melons or from melons weighing less than 15 pounds. Seed is saved only from the very best melons, and we feed hogs on the quality of melons that almost every other seedsmen gets seed from.



A Good, Sweet, Juicy Old-Time Augusta Rattlesnake Watermelon Grown from Hastings' Seed

Hastings' Augusta Rattlesnake Watermelon (No. 252) This melon made Georgia famous as the finest melon-growing State. In no place in the world are finer, sweeter melons grown than the Rattlesnake in certain Georgia localities, especially suited to it. No one has such pure seed of this famous variety as ourselves. It is simply perfection of the Rattlesnake strain. Every seed we offer is taken from melons weighing 30 pounds or more, and 60 and 75-pound Rattlesnake melons are nothing unusual in our seed crops. If you have been buying seed of the Georgia Rattlesnake, as commonly sold, you do not know how good a Rattlesnake melon can be. Melons grown from our seed of this are so fine that they cannot fail to give you satisfaction. We consider Augusta Rattlesnake the best second early melon there is. Plant, at least, a few of them this year. Packet, 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 75c per pound.



THE "WATSON" OR "TOM WATSON" WATERMELON (No. 258)

Seed grown from the original stock which we have kept pure, and not the "run-out" seed now generally sold.

(From Photograph of Average Size Seed Crop Melons)

Tom Watson is a widely known man in the South. Thousands upon thousands swear by his political views and thousands upon thousands of others swear at them; however, we have never seen anybody who has ever grown or eaten the Watson, or Tom Watson watermelon that was not fully satisfied with it and said it was one of the best melons that ever grew. We have watched this melon very closely for several years and grew about 200 acres of it in our seed crop last year. We find it an all right melon in every respect. It has the best eating qualities and it stands shipment fully as well as the best of shipping melons, such as Eden, Triumph, Kolb Gem, and others. If you grow the Watson melon you have one that sells on sight in Southern markets at good prices; it stands shipment North perfectly, and if you have it for home use you won't find it inferior to Florida Favorite, Kleckley or Alabama Sweet. The Watson is an all right combination melon, good at all times and for all purposes. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 75 cents per pound.



Alabama Sweet, the Great Southwestern Melon (No. 264) We have the genuine strain grown almost exclusively in Texas and in the Southwest both for home use and shipment. Our illustration is from a photograph of one of our Alabama Sweets in our seed crop. A splendid combination melon for shipping, market or home use. In general appearance much like Florida Favorite, but averages much larger and has slightly darker markings. Sells on sight in either Southern or Northern markets. Early, bright scarlet flesh, fine grain, solid, sweet, and free from stringiness. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 90c; postpaid. 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 70 cents per pound.

Hastings' Watermelon Collections

HASTINGS' HOME GARDEN COLLECTION

SEVEN PACKAGES 25 CENTS. One full-sized packet each of Augusta Rattlesnake, Kleckley Sweet, Alabama Sweet, Florida Favorite, Hastings' Tinker, The Jones and Seminole, all exceptionally fine varieties for home use. This collection will furnish any ordinary family plenty of first-class melons all season. Only 25 cents for the seven packets, postpaid.

HASTINGS' 4-OUNCE MELON COLLECTION

FOUR OUNCES POSTPAID 25 CENTS. Some prefer fewer varieties but more of them. For 25 cents we will send you postpaid one ounce each of Florida Favorite, Augusta Rattlesnake, Hastings' Tinker and Alabama Sweet and one packet Eden Gem Cantaloupe. See page 48.

HASTINGS' ONE-ACRE MELON COLLECTION

LOTS OF OUR FRIENDS like to plant about an acre of assorted varieties. A little over a pound of seed will plant an acre nicely. For \$1.00 we will send you postpaid one-fourth pound each of our Florida Favorite, Augusta Rattlesnake, Hastings' Tinker, Alabama Sweet and Kleckley Sweet. You couldn't get a finer assortment if you tried, and every seed is from our own special crops grown exclusively for seed purposes. If you want an acre of the best melons in your section send us \$1.00 for this collection.



Hastings' Selected Florida Favorite Watermelon (The Very Best) No. 259

Our special selection and growth of Florida Favorite has given us an unsurpassed extra early, good quality, medium-sized melon, just the right kind for home use and nearby markets. It's a large, smooth, beautifully shaped melon, of dark green color, irregularly striped with lighter green, very early and prolific. Rind of medium thickness, rather tough, making it a fairly good shipper. Flesh red, very crisp, tender and juicy. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 80c; postpaid. In lots of 10 pounds or over, not prepaid, 60c per pound.

What Pleased Customers Say About Hastings' Seed

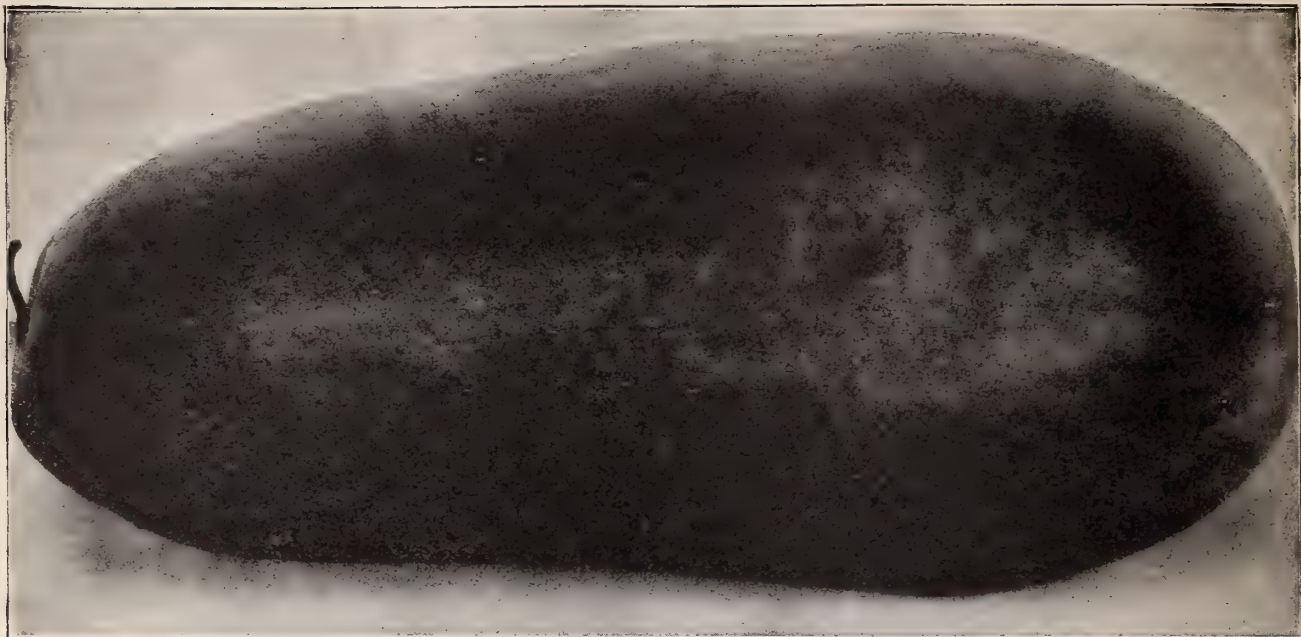
Alabama "I want to thank you all for the good watermelon seed you sent me. I have raised lots of melons, but Hastings' seed has beat them all."—A. J. Lanson, Jackson Co.

Louisiana "Have patronized you for 5 years and never had a disappointment. My husband said today that your seed corn was the most perfect he had ever seen. Your patrons are fortunate indeed in being able to order from a house that they are sure of getting the right treatment from."—Mrs. Austin Daniel, West, Feliciana Parish.

Maryland "Have used your Eden Gem Cantaloupe for several years and don't find anything better."—J. E. Shockley, Wicomico County.

Florida "You are the kind of people to deal with. You will get my orders in future."—C. D. Snyder, Jackson Co.

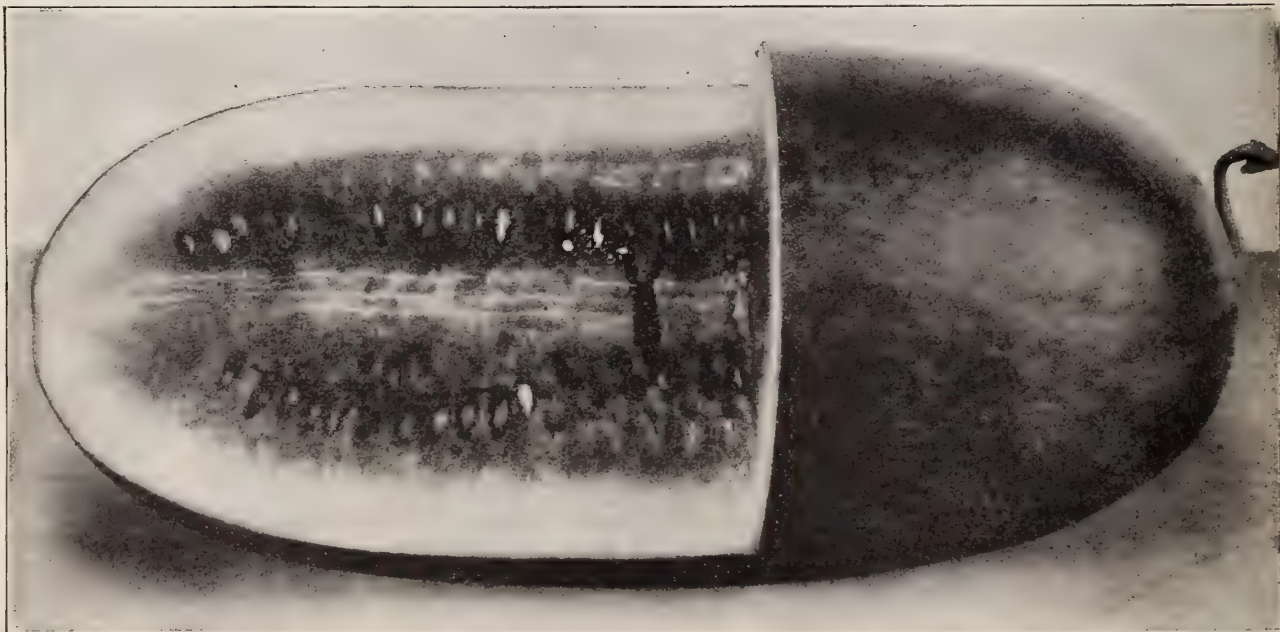
Texas "Am writing to let you know I received my seed and find them all right in every way. Am well pleased with the way you packed them and thank you for your promptness in filling my order."—W. L. Lamar, Bell County.



Kleckley Sweet (No. 253) Our Kleckley Sweet as shown above is one of the most popular early melons. No other melon has ever attained such popularity for home use and nearby markets. This is a perfect melon for that purpose. Its eating qualities leave nothing to be desired. Vines strong and vigorous; melons medium to large in size. Oblong, as shown in the above illustration, which was taken from a melon grown in our seed crops. The melons grow 18 to 24 inches in length; 10 to 12 inches through. Skin a very rich, dark green color; flesh bright, rich scarlet, ripening up close to the skin; rind seldom being over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents; postpaid.** Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 65 cents per pound.

Jones or Philip Jones (No. 260) This big melon, originating in Burke county, Georgia, is known under both names. Shape almost round and has the peculiarity of almost always laying on the blossom end while growing. Melons large to very large, often weighing 70 to 80 pounds; superb eating quality. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.**

Seminole (No. 266) Extra early very fine quality melon. Long shaped melons, both green and gray in color, both colors being produced at times on the same vine. In size it runs from medium to large; vines very productive. A great favorite for an early melon wherever it is known. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 75c; postpaid.**



HASTINGS' TINKER WATERMELON (No. 265) A strictly home garden and nearby market melon; sweetest of all melons, having a distinct honey-like flavor all its own. This melon was found near St. Augustine, Florida, and introduced by us under this name. The illustration above is from a photograph of a seed crop melon. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.**

Hastings' Georgia Grown Okra Seed

The okra plant is a near relative of cotton and it stands to reason that seed of okra for best results should be grown in the cotton-growing region. In the past we have tried growing okra seed elsewhere, but we have been regularly disappointed every time we went away from the Cotton Belt to grow okra seed. This year every pound of okra seed we have has been grown here in the State of Georgia. Our experience has been that Georgia can and does produce better okra seed than any other State, and that is exactly the reason why every pound of our okra seed is grown here now. Okra or gumbo is a most healthful vegetable and ought to be plentiful in every Southern garden. In our seed growing work here in Georgia we have developed two splendid strains of the White Velvet and Perkins' Mammoth, both being far superior to what is offered under these names by other houses, and we are sure that seed of either of these two varieties will please you. Plant one ounce of seed to 50 feet of row; about 8 pounds per acre.

Hastings' White Velvet Okra (No. 305)



WHITE
VELVET
OKRA

green color of unusual length, frequently 9 to 10 inches long. Are very slim and do not harden up as is usually the case with other varieties. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

A standard variety throughout the South for home use and local markets. We have a specially fine, early, very round, smooth podded strain of medium size, the pods being almost altogether free from ridges and is not prickly to the touch. This strain of the White Velvet we find to be the very best of all the White varieties. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid.

Perkin's Mammoth Long Podded Okra (No. 306)

This distinct green-podded okra is by far the best variety for market and shipping purposes, being used by Southern truckers almost exclusively for this purpose. The original strain as originally introduced by us has been greatly improved, and its productiveness is simply wonderful, the pods starting to shoot out within 3 or 4 inches from the bottom of the stalk and the whole plant is covered with them to the height of a man's head (5 to 6 feet). Pods of an intensely dark

PARSLEY--Culture Can be sown either in spring or fall in rows 15 inches apart. Seed is slow to germinate, often taking 3 to 5 weeks. When plants have become strong, thin out to six inches apart. Keep the ground well stirred and free from weeds and grass. You should soak seed in water at least 12 hours before planting. Plant one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; three pounds per acre.

Extra Moss Curled This strain of Parsley is the most ornamental of all and is handsome enough to have a place in your flower garden. A favorite sort for garnishing and to supply hotels and markets. This is planted almost exclusively by Atlanta market gardeners. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.



Moss Curled Parsley

Double Curled Parsley (No. 309) Plants of dwarf, compact growth; young leaves have heavy crimped edges, giving it a general appearance of coarse moss. Largely a market gardeners' variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

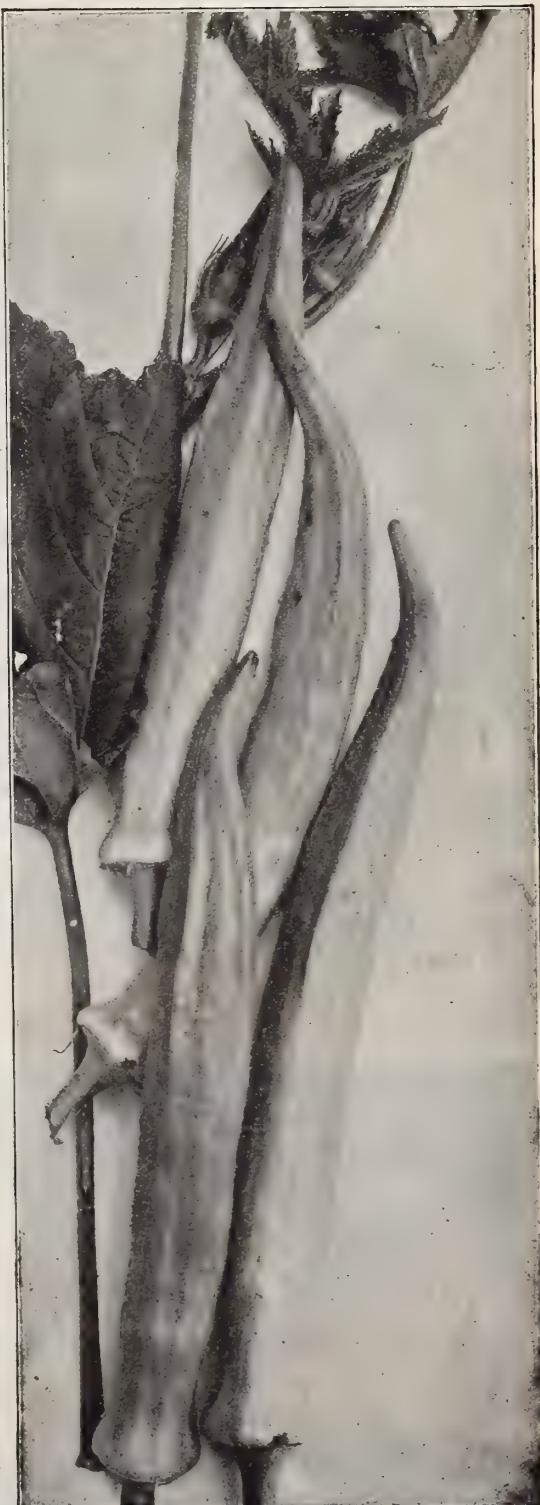
Plain Leaved Parsley (No. 310) A very hardy, perfect growing variety, most excellent for seasoning, for which purpose it is grown almost exclusively. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents; postpaid.

PARSNIPS--Culture Sow seed thickly in rows about 16 inches apart any time from January to April for spring and summer crop in this latitude; in Florida and Gulf Coast section sow September to December for winter and spring crop. Plant one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; three pounds per acre.

Improved Hollow Crown (No. 311) The best all-round variety of parsnip; the leaves start from a depression in the crown of the root, thus giving it the name of "Hollow Crown." Rich, very sweet flavor, immensely productive. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

SEND ORDER NOW

Don't wait like so many do until too late and then have to plant your garden with inferior seed from boxes in the stores. It pays to buy seed early and have them on hand ready for planting time.



Perkins' Mammoth Long Podded Okra

ONIONS

The South spends millions of dollars for onions every year just because our own people don't grow enough onions for their own use, millions of dollars sent North every year for onions which can better be grown at home. Plant plenty of onions in 1915 for home use and a surplus to sell.



Hastings' American Grown Prizetaker Onion Grown Direct from Seed

pure white flesh, very fine grain and with rather mild flavor, and when handled properly will keep for any reasonable length of time, until they can be marketed. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Bermuda White or Yellow

(No. 288) Extra early, a heavy cropper and the mildest flavored of all onions. Suitable for planting in all parts of the South except Florida and Southwest Texas in the spring. If you want sweetness and mildness in an onion this is the right variety. While usually called White Bermuda it is really a light yellow color. Plant a few this spring. Packet, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cts.; ounce, 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50; prepaid.

CULTURE For family use onion seed or sets should be planted in any good garden soil just as early as the ground can be worked to advantage in the spring. Ground should be thoroughly broken, well fertilized or manured and then worked down very fine, all trash, clods or grass roots being removed. The use of sets is absolutely unnecessary except as a matter of earliness. Where well shaped, long keeping, marketable onions are desired plant the seed instead of sets, as the seed makes much better onions in every respect. Seed should be sown at the rate of one ounce to 200 feet of row; four or five pounds per acre. Sets vary considerably in size, but the average will run about one pound of sets to 100 feet of row. Onions from the black seed will mature full grown bulbs in 130 to 150 days, according to variety; from sets in from 100 to 120 days.

Cover seed in our clay or heavy soils about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; in sandy soils cover 1 inch. If weather and soil is dry firm the soil after planting; heavy or clay soils should not be firmed when wet. As soon as seed is well-up begin a light surface cultivation and keep this up every week or ten days. Never let grass and weeds get the start of you, for young onion plants choked with weeds or grass die down in the "set" stage and will have to be held over until the following fall. Cultivation (always shallow) should be kept up until the bulbs are well formed and matured as indicated by the dying down or dropping over of the top. When matured dig or plow up and store in a dry place, leaving the top on until you are ready to use or market them.

Hastings' Prizetaker Onion

(No. 296) Our Prizetaker onion is of the very best American growth, far superior to all imported seed and 'way ahead of the Prizetaker onion as offered by other American houses. It has been most successfully grown in all parts of the Central South from both spring and fall sowings. The illustration on this page, reproduced from a photograph, shows the shape of this variety perfectly. It is very large, frequently measuring 12 to 18 inches in circumference, and fine bulbs have been raised weighing from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 pounds each. During the last two years we have seen some splendid market crops of Prizetakers raised even under very unfavorable conditions. Mrs. W. P. Jarrett, of White Plains, Georgia, and Jas. Croft, of Thomasville, Georgia, being especially successful with this variety for market crops. Our Mr. Hastings has been in all of the noted onion-growing sections of this country—Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio and California—and he has never seen any Prizetaker onion superior to the samples which were shipped us both from the crops of Mrs. Jarrett and Mr. Croft, and both of these parties have found that onions as a commercial crop are most profitable. Prizetaker is a light straw-colored onion with

Bermuda Red (No. 287)

A superb pale red onion, identical with Bermuda White except in color. Fine for early onions from spring planted seed. This is so very sweet and mild that it can be eaten raw like an apple. If handled carefully at harvest and stored in a dry place they will keep several months. They mature weeks ahead of all other onions from seed. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.



White or Yellow Bermuda Onions from Hastings' Seed—This Crop Netted the Grower Nearly \$1,000.00 Per Acre Clear Profit

Hastings' Three Big Globe Onions

Three Large Packets, One Each of White, Yellow, Dark Red, 25 Cents Postpaid

Hastings' Three Globe Onions are just the kinds wanted in all parts of the South except Florida and Gulf sections. They are thoroughly satisfactory, large size, quick growing, long keeping, globe shaped onions that can be grown to full size direct from seed planted in the spring in all parts of the South except in Florida and extreme South Texas, where all varieties of onions should be planted only in the fall. Hastings' Globe Onions are in a class by themselves. For home use they are unexcelled in growth and keeping qualities, and if a surplus is grown their handsome waxy appearance makes them a quick seller at highest market prices to your nearest merchant.

Our illustration gives you a perfect idea of their handsome shape and appearance. You can't afford not to have one or more of them in your garden this year. We recommend them fully for every garden in all the Southern States except Florida. You will be more than pleased with them. One packet each of Red, Yellow and White Globe Onions, postpaid, 25 cents.

Hastings' White Globe

(No. 292) Superb, large, pure, waxy white globe-shaped onion. Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

Hastings' Red Globe

(No. 291) Large, dark red, splendid yielding and keeping onion. Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 70c; pound, \$2.25.

Hastings' Yellow Globe

(No. 293) Handsome light yellow. Packet, 10 cents; ½ oz., 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 70 cents; pound, \$2.25.

Australian Brown

(No. 297) A popular variety for spring planting in the South. Of neat, round shape, medium size, with skin a deep, amber brown color, distinct from all other onions. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 15 cts.; ¼ pound, 45 cts.; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Extra Early Red (286)

Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 45 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Large Red Wethersfield (No. 285) Grows to full size the first season from seed, almost round, large size, deep red color and keeps well. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

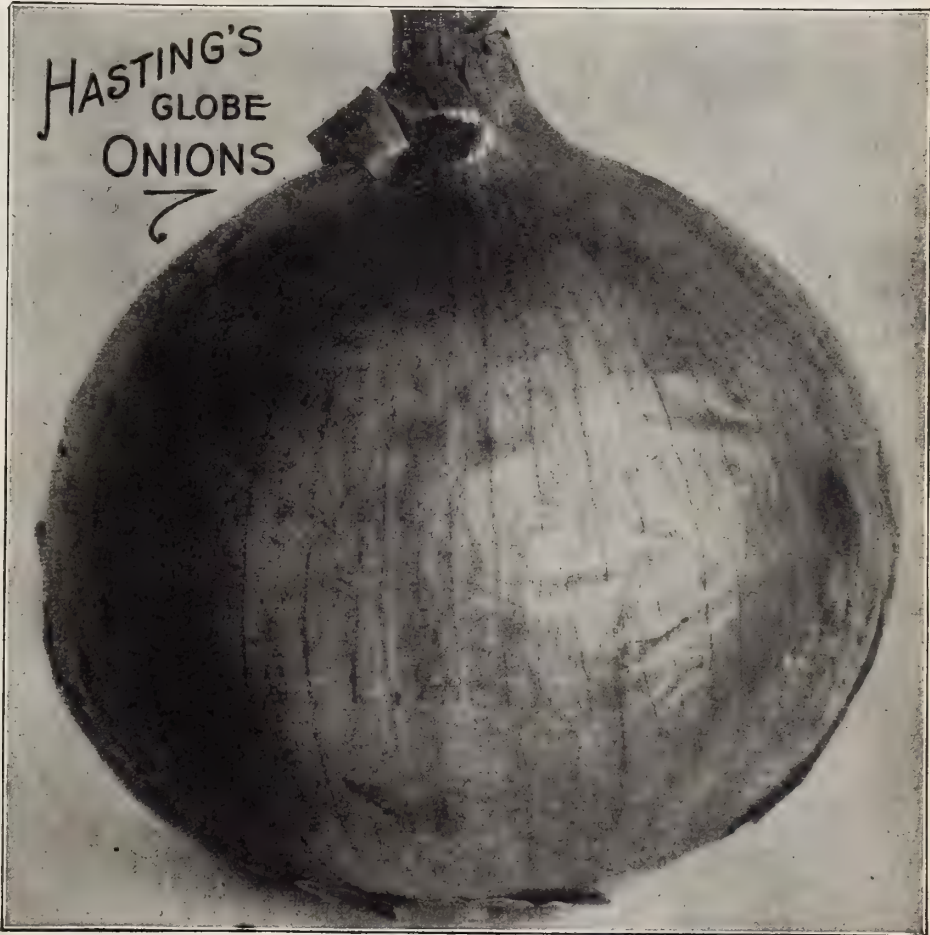
Yellow Globe Danvers (No. 294) Standard sort, an excellent keeper and very productive. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

LEEKS

This is an onion-like plant in flavor and should be cultivated in a very similar manner to onions, seed being planted just as early in the spring as the ground can be worked.

Large Carenten Leek

(No. 203) Grow to large size, the stems being proportionately large and thick. In rich soil, well earthed up, the edible portion is from 6 to 8 inches long by 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.



One of Hastings' Big Globe Onions Grown Direct From Seed

Extra Early Barletta (No. 295) Small, pure white round pickling variety, 1 inch in diameter. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Giant White Tripoli (No. 290) El Paso, or Large Mexican. Large flat pure white, mild onion. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 70 cents.

Mammoth Silver King (No. 299) Immense white Italian variety. Single bulbs weigh from 2 to 4 pounds, with good cultivation. Well adapted to the Gulf States. Skin is silvery white, flesh pure white, and so mild that they can be eaten raw like an apple. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

ONION SETS Largely planted in home gardens for early onions for pulling green. Owing to variation in weight of onion sets at different seasons we shall in the future make postpaid prices by weight instead of measure. During the spring months onion sets usually weigh about a pound to the measured quart.

Silver Skin Sets Sets of White Portugal or Silver Skin Onion. Large white onion. Pound, 30 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel (32 pounds), \$3.00.

Yellow Danvers Sets Form globe-shaped yellow onions. Pound, postpaid, 30c; peck, not prepaid, 75c; bushel (32 pounds), \$2.50.

Garlic Pure Italian Garlic. Relished by many for seasoning. Pound, 40 cents; 2½ pounds for \$1.00; postpaid.

THE FOLKS WITH A GOOD HOME GARDEN

One of those good home gardens that is kept busy all the season, are always sure of a well filled table of healthful food. Summer time is vegetable growing and eating time, for your health's sake as well as your pocket's sake. There's nothing that will cut store bills quicker than a good home garden, the kind you grow from HASTINGS' Seeds.



Hastings' John L. Extra Early Peas

Hastings' John L. (No. 316)---Our Best Extra Early

Earliest and best of all the extra early varieties either for home market or home use. For eighteen years it has held the record for earliness against all of the best strains of early peas sold by prominent American seedsmen and during that time no pea has been introduced that equals it for earliness and productiveness in the extra early class. John L. is a standard with Southern gardeners, both for shipping and home markets and every year we sell hundreds and hundreds of bushels of this variety to Florida shippers. The earliest time on record in early maturity was made with this variety several years ago by C. J. Montgomery, St. Augustine, Florida. He planted one peck of John L., and on the 30th day from planting gathered one bushel of well developed pods therefrom. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cts.; pint, 25 cts.; quart, 40 cts.; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.75.

Alaska Extra Early (No. 317) Next to John L., this is the best, round, extra early pea; about one week later than John L. in earliness and is the best in quality and heaviest bearer of all the round-seeded extra early varieties. A splendid shipper and one of the very best you can plant in the garden for home use for an extra early. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.75.

Garden or English Peas For Spring Planting in the South

Prices Include Postage Prepaid on Packets, Pints and Quarts. Pecks and Bushels by Express or Freight at Purchaser's Expense.

Culture The small, extra early, round-seeded varieties, such as John L. and Alaska, can be planted very early, as it takes a hard freeze to kill them. In this latitude (Atlanta) begin sowing early in January and sow at intervals of ten days or two weeks until about March 15th; after that date it is advisable to sow only the taller-growing varieties with wrinkled seed, varieties like Bliss Everbearing coming into this class. The wrinkled varieties must not be planted until the ground begins to warm up. Wrinkled peas rot without germinating in cold ground. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast all varieties can be planted all through the winter months. The extra earlies should be sown in drills thickly; one quart of seed to each 100 feet of row and covered about 2 inches. As soon as the weather warms up they will make rapid growth. They should be kept cultivated and as soon as they begin to bloom, earth should be worked up around the stems. Be sure and make succession sowings every two weeks to keep up your supply until the longer bearing varieties come in. None of the heavy bearers should be planted until the soil warms up, usually in the month of March in the latitude of Atlanta. Many people do not plant these strong-growing varieties on account of the trouble of "staking" or "brushing." Varieties like Bliss Everbearing, Home Delight, etc., can be planted in double rows about 6 inches apart and run together, leaving 2 feet between the double rows. Being stiff in their character of growth they support each other to a considerable degree, doing away with the necessity of "brushing" or "staking." Varieties like Telephone, Mammoth Podded, Marrowfats, etc., must be "staked" or "brushed."

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It is customary to only cover peas $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep, but if extra long bearing season is wanted it would be well to open up drills 6 inches deep; plant seed at the bottom of the drill, cover two inches, and as the plants grow keep filling in until the ground is level.

It will take a little longer for them to come into bearing this way, but you will get nearly double the crop with this deeper planting.

In manuring for peas, fresh manure should have been put on the ground the previous fall, as fresh manure at planting time makes a rank growth of vine and few pods. In preparing the ground in the spring use nothing but well rotted manure, and if this is not obtainable then use commercial fertilizer. In using commercial fertilizer or cotton seed meal never let the seed come in contact with it for if you let seed come in direct contact with cotton seed meal or high grade fertilizer the seed will not germinate. In market garden plantings use $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ bushels of seed peas per acre.



Hastings' Extra Early Surprise Pea

Hastings' Extra Early Surprise Pea (No. 315)

This new, extra early, wrinkled pea beats them all in combining earliness, heavy-bearing and most delicious eating quality in one variety. A true wrinkled variety ranking with the earliest. Vines grow 20 to 24 inches high and require no "brushing" or "staking," especially so if planted in double rows under method given in our cultural directions. Its extreme earliness, its delicious flavor, sweetness and tenderness combined with extra heavy bearing for an extra early makes it a favorite with everyone who plants it. See our illustration on page 58 showing exact size of the pods crowded full of delicious peas. If you want an early pea of the very best quality this spring do not fail to plant the Surprise for home use or nearby market. It has also developed into a splendid variety for shipping, many preferring it for that purpose. Seed stock is still very scarce. **Packet, 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.**

Gradus or Prosperity (No. 330) Known under both these names. A superb extra early wrinkled variety with immense pods. Is hardy and can be planted almost as early as Alaska. Grows 2 to 2½ feet high, strong and vigorous. Quality delicious. Seed crop again very short this season. **Packet, 10c; ½ pint, 20c; pint, 30c; quart, 50c; postpaid. Peck, \$2.25; bushel, \$8.25.**

Nott's Excelsior (No. 319) An extra early, dwarf-growing, wrinkled variety, very similar to American Wonder, but one-third larger; of the same earliness and delicious flavor. Pods are more closely packed with peas than any other variety. This variety is superseding American Wonder, which was a leader in this class for so many years. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents. Peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50; not prepaid.**

Premium Gem (No. 331) A dwarf, wrinkled, extra early variety, growing about 15 inches high, and is one of the earliest of the good quality varieties for home gardens. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.**

Second Early--Heavy Bearers

Bliss Everbearing (No. 329) The greatest favorite among our customers for home gardens and nearby markets. Height of vine: 18 inches to 2 feet. Pods 3 to 4 inches long, each pod containing 6 to 8 wrinkled peas of very fine table quality. Size of peas large to very large, frequently ½ inch in diameter. Its habit of growth is of peculiar branching character, forming as many as ten stalks to a single root. The individual or separate branches are of extraordinary strength and substance so that when billed up properly they stand up well without "brushing." For continuance of bearing this variety is especially noted, a characteristic which gives it special value for late spring and early summer use. After repeated picking vines continue to be covered with blossoms and buds, developing to maturity in turn. The stock is of the very best; a variety that you should have in your garden this spring. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50; not prepaid.**



Bliss ever-bearing Pea

A Fine Pea for Your Garden



Hastings' Home Delight Pea

Hastings' Home Delight Pea (No. 328) Planted by tens of thousands of our customers during the past twenty years with entire satisfaction. Earliest bearer of the second early or heavy-bearing varieties; a strong, vigorous grower, coming in right after the extra early sorts, and while enormously productive is of such stiff, stocky growth that it can be easily grown without "brushing" when planted in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, rows running together as soon as high enough. The sweetness and tenderness and heavy-bearing qualities give entire satisfaction. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.**

Hastings' Mammoth Podded Pea (No. 318) The mammoth of the garden in size of pod and is an exceedingly heavy bearer; the peas of the most delicious flavor. It grows when "staked" or "brushed" from 3 to 4 feet high. Foliage, pod and vine of a rich, dark green color showing vigor and makes a rapid, healthy growth. Pods well filled with extra large peas of fine flavor. In maturity this comes in just about the same as the Telephone, making a splendid variety to follow such sorts as Bliss Everbearing and Home Delight. Its heavy-cropping qualities as well as fine flavor will make it a favorite wherever planted. **Packet, 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; postpaid. Peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50; not prepaid.**

Hastings' Improved Telephone Pea (No. 327) One of our best tall-growing, wrinkled varieties, that has been found exceedingly profitable by both home and market gardeners. Grows 5 to 6 feet tall and must be "brushed"; immensely productive, bearing 25 to 30 extra large pods to each vine. Has that excellent, sugary flavor, so desirable in garden peas. Seed crop this year has been much better than for the last two or three years and prices are again lower, and within reach of most gardeners. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50.**

Black Eyed Marrowfat (No. 320) Old, well known very strong-growing variety. **Large White Marrowfat (No. 321)** growing varieties that are favorites. When properly "brushed" they are exceedingly heavy bearers and very profitable. **Each: Packet, 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.**

Champion of England (No. 332) Old time variety very tall growing and a favorite in home gardens. Heavy bearer of fine quality peas. Seed is wrinkled and should not be planted until the ground gets warm. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.**

Sugar or Salad Pea (No. 326) A distinct variety with edible pods, cooked and eaten in the same manner as snap beans. These are great favorites with those who have once used them. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid.**

SMALL ORDERS --- WE LIKE THEM

A seed order for 10 cents worth is not too small to send to us. All orders, large and small, are welcome at Hastings'. We are glad to have your order, no matter how small, and the better results you will always get in your garden, always make it worth while to send to Hastings' for the seed. Please don't think that a 10 to 50 cents order is too small to send to us. We fill tens of thousands of these small orders every year. They are always welcome and receive the same careful treatment and handling that larger ones do.

HASTINGS' MAINE GROWN POTATOES

Hardest, Most Vigorous and Productive of All Seed Potatoes For the South



Bliss' Red Triumph, the Profitable Potato

BLISS' RED TRIUMPH The most valuable potato for the South. We sell five times as many Triumphs as all the others combined. It's adapted to all parts of the South, from Kentucky to Florida, from the Carolinas to Arizona. It's an extra early and with our pure Maine-grown seed stock, it's the surest producer of any, while its handsome appearance when first dug makes it a ready seller at top prices on any market. It withstands heat and drought to a wonderful degree and makes a good crop when other varieties burn up and make nothing. Vines are smaller than other varieties, the strength of the plant going into making potatoes rather than into the vine. This is the right potato for you to plant if you want an extra early and sure cropping potato of the very best quality. It will give you entire satisfaction. Peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00. Barrel prices of potatoes change, usually advancing later in the season. Present prices (January and February shipment), per barrel, about \$4.25. Write for market prices.

Irish Cobbler We have been growing Irish Cobbler and we like it. In shape it's much like Triumph; color of skin a creamy white, slightly netted with lighter color. Cooks quickly, is almost pure white, mealy, but not too dry. A good shipper and good keeper for home use and nearby market. Peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00; full size 11-peck barrel, 165 pounds of potatoes, January and February shipment, about \$4.25.

Hastings' Improved Early Rose An improvement on the old-time Early Rose. Peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00; per barrel, January and February shipment, about \$4.25.

Perfect Satisfaction in South Carolina

"Received my Irish potatoes, peas and all the seeds I ordered all right and am perfectly satisfied with them. Have planted the peas and they are up and looking fine."

J. F. O'Quinn, Colleton County, South Carolina.

Write for Potato Prices

It is impossible to make exact prices on potatoes to hold during the entire season, as the prices change almost daily. When ready to buy (barrel lots or over) write us just what you want in variety and number of barrels. Quality and prices will be right.

We sell none but the best Maine grown seed potatoes in full size barrels containing 165 pounds (11 pecks). They are honest potatoes in honest sized barrels. We don't ship barrel lots in sacks. During the months of January, February and March every barrel we ship is carefully lined with paper to prevent freezing. Every care is taken so that your seed potatoes will reach you in first-class condition. Now there is nothing unusual about this; it's just the HASTINGS way of doing everything in connection with the seed business.

Now just a few words about this whole seed potato business. There is a whole lot of humbug about it. The bulk of the so-called seed potatoes is distributed through produce dealers to merchants and usually at a comparatively low price. Hardly one barrel or sack of potatoes in a thousand that is sold in the South has had the care in growing that seed potatoes ought to have, and it is no wonder that so many of the yields in the South are so very small.

No less an authority than the Director of the Maine Experiment Station, in an address before the American Seed Trade Association, made the plain statement that very few potatoes shipped from Maine had anything more than ordinary farm handling in growing the crop, and that little effort had been made to keep potatoes up to the standard that seed potatoes should have.

Don't think that because a potato comes from Maine it's all right. There are so-called seed potatoes, coming out of Maine every year that we would not accept as a gift if we had to sell them under our own name.

It is our constant effort to furnish you the very best that Maine produces in seed potatoes in full-sized barrels. We do not sell the usual 10-peck, 150 pounds to the barrel or sack, that is commonly on the market, a dishonest short measure, cut-price barrel or sack. If you buy from us you get full measure and right quality.



The Irish Cobbler, a White Skinned Potato

Killing Potato Bugs The safest, surest remedy is "Bug Death." See page 66 for description and prices. Kills the bugs and helps the plants.

Make 1915 a Record Year

In 1914 there were more good gardens made in the South; more bushels of corn made; more tons of hay and forage; more pounds of meat than ever before. Every bit of it meant dollars saved that used to go North. Let's keep up the good work and make 1915 a record money-saving year.



Mixed Peppers

Southern California and we are sure you will like it. Our illustration from a photograph shows its shape and appearance and is about three-fourths its natural size. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.50; pound, \$5.00; postpaid.



Hastings' Golden Prize Pepper

shape while the flesh is very thick and very few seeds. Seed crops of Chinese Giant are very short but we will do our best to take care of you on this variety. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.50; pound, \$5.00; postpaid.

Hastings' Golden Prize (No. 350) Large, bright golden-yellow variety; very sweet and mild. In some places this is eaten like an apple in the raw stage, for it is said to cure chills and fever. Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 85c; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

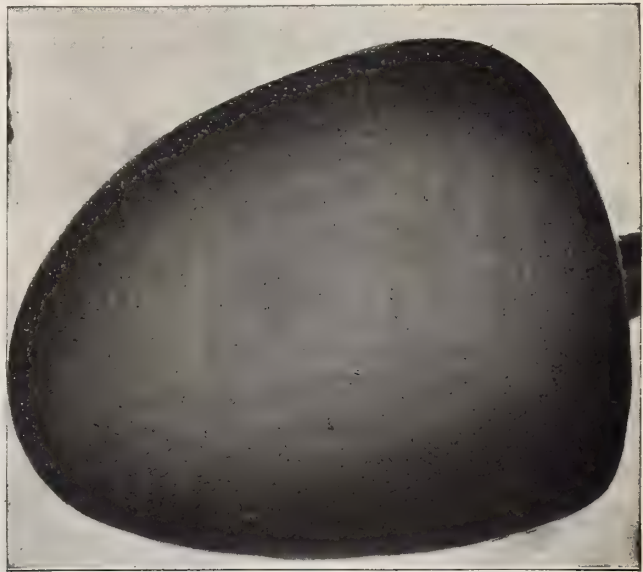
Procopp's Giant (No. 357) Another giant of the pepper family in the size of its fruits. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 85 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Red Chili (No. 354)--L. Cayenne (No. 349) Two well known varieties. Fine dried for winter use. If you want very hot, pungent peppers for flavoring either one of these will do. Cayenne is the largest of the two. Each: Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

PEPPERS--Culture Pepper seed, like eggplant, does not germinate freely in a temperature of less than 65 degrees, hence same should either be started in hot beds or protected boxes or else planting deferred until the ground gets well warmed up in the spring. When plants have 6 to 8 leaves and danger of frost is past they can be set in the open ground in rows 3 feet apart, 14 to 16 inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to produce fruit draw the earth up around the stem as a partial support. Sweet peppers can also be sown in July and August in Florida for the fall shipping crop, many finding this more profitable than spring shipping crops. In spring plantings one ounce of pepper seed will usually make about 1,000 good strong plants if properly handled. Most gardeners prefer to plant seed at the rate of about ½ pound per acre so as to make sure of a sufficient quantity of plants.

Hastings' Mixed Peppers (No. 351) Almost all home gardeners want both sweet and hot peppers in their garden and with this end in view we make each year a mixture of the seed of all varieties catalogued by us; hot and sweet, large and small. This mixture gives you some of every kind in your garden. In no other way can you get so large and useful an assortment as in our packet of mixed peppers. We sell thousands upon thousands of packets of this every year and they give the greatest satisfaction, and at least one packet of this ought to have a place in every seed order for the home garden in the South. Packet, 10 cts.; 3 packets, 25 cts.; postpaid.

PIMIENTO This superb, new, mildest flavored (No. 358) of all peppers is practically unknown to the people of the Southeastern States and it's the variety for every one desiring mildness of flavor for it is absolutely free of the pungent flavor that so many consider undesirable. Pimiento was first introduced in Southern California in 1911, and has already become a staple crop in that section not only for home and market use but for canning as well. One California cannery last season used the entire crop from 50 acres. It was also grown and canned successfully in Middle Georgia last summer. Can be eaten raw like an apple; can be stuffed with meat and baked; can be used as a salad and also canned for use at any time of year. Has thick, firm flesh which permits of its being scalded and peeled. Should be in every family garden in the South because it is delicious with salads or stuffed. We have had a splendid crop of Pimiento grown for seed this year in Southern California and we are sure you will like it. Our illustration from a photograph shows its shape and appearance and is about three-fourths its natural size. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.50; pound, \$5.00; postpaid.



Pimiento—Mildest Flavored of All the Peppers

Ruby King (352)

A leading variety of sweet pepper for home use and market in the South. A very vigorous grower, with large, sweet, mild fruits. A close favorite with the Large Bell or Bull Nose, slightly larger in size and certainly much sweeter and milder than that variety. Seed crop very short. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 30 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.25; postpaid.

Large Bell or Bull Nose (No. 356)

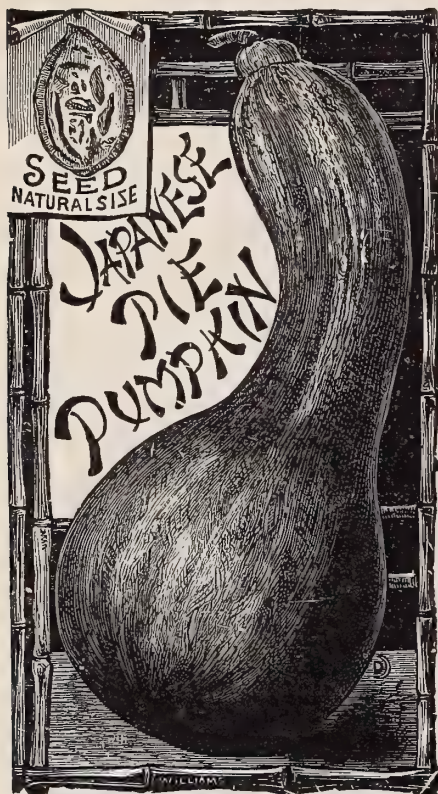
Northern markets from Florida, Louisiana and Texas. Rather mild flavor; is comparatively early and a heavy producer of fruits 3 to 3½ inches long and 2 to 3 inches across the shoulder. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Chinese Giant

The monster of the pepper family, single specimens of this having been grown weighing 18 ounces. Plants of strong, stocky, bushy, erect growth, 18 inches to 2 feet high. Very prolific, setting 3 to 4 of the extra large fruits at the base which ripen while second crop is setting on the branches. Fruit is much larger than Ruby King and Large Bell; almost square in shape in flavor it is very mild. Seed crops of Chinese Giant are very short but we will do our best to take care of you on this variety. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.50; pound, \$5.00; postpaid.



Sweet Peppers—Showing Ruby King—Bell Type



Hastings' Big Jumbo Pumpkin

(No. 363) Do you want to grow the biggest pumpkin in your county? Our Jumbo is the variety to do it with. The pumpkin from which our engraving was made weighed 220 pounds. It is nothing to grow them weighing from 100 to 125 pounds on unfertilized ground. Under good cultivation it's a monster. Quality is good, considering the size. Flesh a bright yellow; fine grained. Good yielder, keeps well if handled carefully in gathering. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.**

Improved Green Striped Cashaw

(No. 365) Great improvement on the old Yellow Cashaw. They are much finer in appearance, being a distinct mottled green striped with white. Flesh is a rich yellow color; solid, fine grained, and very thick. Sweet and most excellent for both pies and baking. Very hardy, bugs seldom bothering them. Can be grown among the corn and makes heavier yields than the old Yellow Cashaw, and is better for stock feeding. **Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; ¼ pound, 25 cts.; pound, 85c.**

Large Cheese

(No. 362) Old-time favorite and a good variety. Bright orange, fine grained. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; pound, 55c.**

PUMPKINS Ought to be grown largely on every farm in the South. Many sorts are splendid for pies and baking; others make a splendid feed for stock during the winter months. This is a neglected crop in the South now, but should be more largely grown. They are easily sold in the towns and cities when not wanted for use on the farm. Plant pumpkins on the farm in 1915—it will pay you.

Culture Usually grown in corn-fields, but if grown as a separate crop, seed should be planted in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way after weather and soil get warm. Hoe often till vines begin to run. When leaves die cut the pumpkins from vine, leaving 3 to 4 inches of stem attached and store in a dry place. Handle carefully and avoid bruising. Use 1 ounce of seed to 20 hills of most varieties; 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

Japanese Pie Pumpkin

(No. 366) Distinct Japanese variety adapted to all parts of the South. Our engraving shows the exact shape of this variety. Very meaty and solid and in general appearance resembles the Cashaw, but is earlier and usually larger. Meat is rather free from water and is easily cut and dried if desired. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents.**

Tennessee Sweet Potato

(No. 361) Pear-shaped and a little ribbed; color creamy white, sometimes striped with green; hardy, productive, and keeps till late spring. Looks like sweet potato when cooked, but has a delicious taste. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 80c.**

Sugar or Sweet (No. 364)

The pumpkin from which the celebrated pumpkin pie is made; also first-class for baking. It is small, being from 10 to 12 inches in diameter, but its quality is of the finest. Most prolific and is not excelled as a table variety. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; pound, 75c.**

Southern Field (No. 360)

The old-time pumpkin. A strong, vigorous grower and very prolific. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 50c; postpaid.**



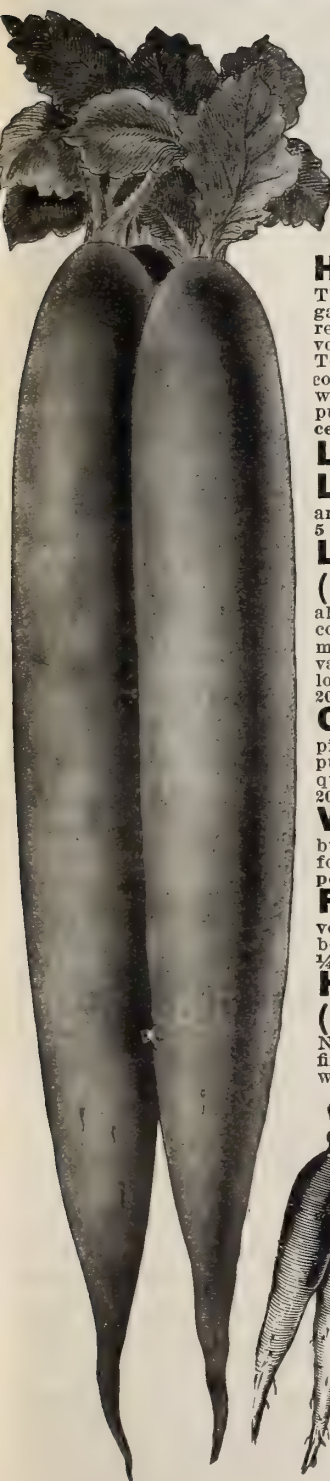
Sweet or Sugar Pumpkin



Hastings' Big Jumbo Pumpkin, the King of All the Big Pumpkins

HASTINGS' SELECT RADISH SEED

THESE PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE PAID BY US



Long White Icicle

Culture For best results radishes require a rich, loose, moist soil, so that they can be grown quickly. The crisp, tender flesh of early radishes depends almost entirely on rapid growth. Successive plantings should be made every 10 days or two weeks to keep up a continuous supply of crisp and tender radishes. For early use plant the round or button radishes and olive shaped. For later use plant the long and half-long varieties, as they root much deeper and resist heat and drought better. What are known as winter radishes should be sown in August and September. All radishes should be sown thinly in drills one foot apart, seed covered $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and kept clear of grass and weeds. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Our radish seed is of the best, all being grown from carefully selected and transplanted roots.

Hastings' Early Long Scarlet (No. 376)

This is the most popular of all radishes in the South for general garden use and market. Our illustration shows the remarkable regularity and fine shape of our strain of this variety. It's a favorite everywhere, no vegetable garden being complete without it. Tops rather small, roots long and tapering to a decided point: color an intense bright scarlet. Flesh is very crisp and tender and when grown rapidly, as all radishes should be, it is free from all pungent taste. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger (No. 388)

One of the finest long white radishes. It is almost identical with Long Scarlet, except in color. Beautiful shape; skin and flesh pure white, crisp, tender and of quick growth. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Long White Icicle Radish (No. 382)

Excellent and profitable; a new and distinct sort; ready for use as soon as Hastings' Early Long Scarlet, but has fewer leaves. Admirable alike for open air and under glass. The Icicle is perfectly white in color, and long, slender and tapering shape. It quickly grows to market size, is crisp and brittle, and of mild, sweet flavor. A fine variety for both market and home gardeners who want an early, long white radish. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

Chartier (No. 373)

Grows to a large size, but not very uniform in shape. Red at the top, pink in the middle, white at the tips; handsome appearance when pulled at the right time. It is especially fine flavored when grown quickly in the South. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Wood's Early Frame (No. 379)

Similar to the Long Scarlet, but earlier. Shorter and broader, more brilliant color and better for forcing and market. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

French Breakfast (No. 389)

A standard, well-known variety, a favorite for an early half-long variety in many parts of the South both for home use or market. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Hastings' Glass Radish (No. 383)

After we introduced this radish several years ago it was named "Cincinnati Market Radish" by a Northern seed house and is generally catalogued by Northern houses under that name. We consider it one of the finest of the long red or pink radishes. It is of bright pink color with white tips; very regular and uniform in size and shape.

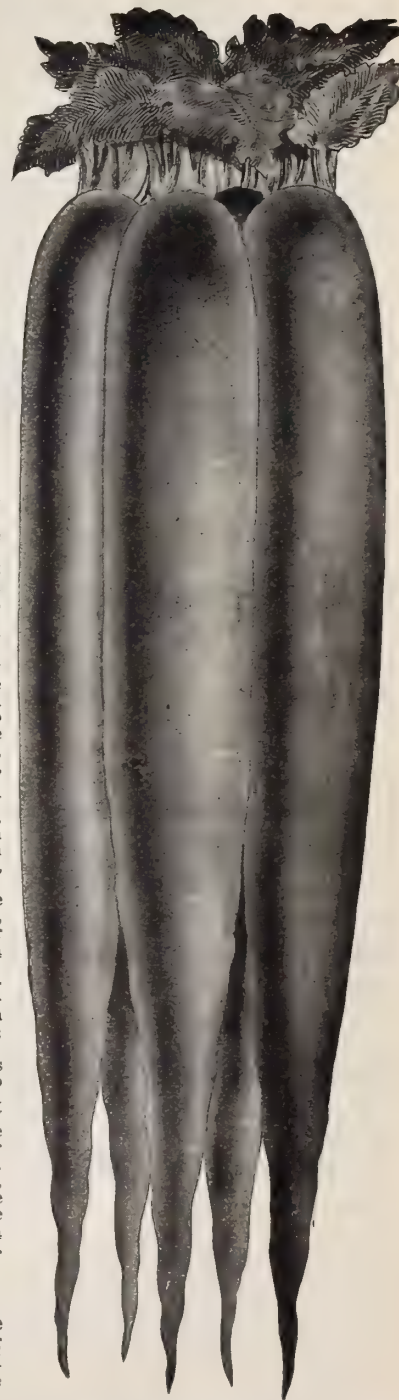


Hastings' Glass Radish

Flesh transparent, always crisp and brittle, with mild flavor even when grown to large size. Desirable for both market or home use. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

White Strasburg (No. 385)

Oblong, tapering shape; skin and flesh pure white; firm, brittle and tender, retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. Best variety for summer use and an excellent all-round variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents; prepaid.



Hastings' Early Long Scarlet Radish

14 VARIETIES FOR CHRISTMAS DINNER

"Last winter I planted Hastings' seed and had the best garden, so every one said, in this part of the country. Could have had 14 varieties of vegetables for our Christmas dinner. Hastings' seeds for me first, last and all the time."

Mrs. C. C. Smith, Claiborne County, Mississippi.



Our Rosy Gem Radish

Rosy Gem Radish (No. 375)

Also called "White Tipped Scarlet Ball." A favorite among market gardeners for forcing as well as for open ground growth. We have seen it ready for market here in Atlanta in 18 days from time seed was sown. A most desirable variety for home gardens and almost identical with the Scarlet Button except in white shading at the base of root. One of the earliest varieties; globe shaped with rich, deep scarlet top, shading to pure white at the bottom. Very tender, crisp, never becoming pithy until very old. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.75.

Scarlet Button Radish

(No. 381) A favorite, extra early radish, round form and deep scarlet skin; mild flavor, crisp and very tender; short, narrow leaves, making a very small top. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.75.

Crimson Giant (No. 378) A large sized extra early turnip shape than the Scarlet Button, but brighter color; twice the size. It grows quickly and even when it attains large size remains tender and of fine flavor to the last. Will prove a money-maker for the market gardener, as its bright crimson color makes it a seller on first sight. Equally valuable for home garden use. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Half Long Deep Scarlet (No. 384) As shown by our illustration it is about half way between Scarlet Button and Long Scarlet in shape. Of most beautiful appearance and in market brings high prices. In color skin is a brilliant scarlet throughout; flesh a clear white; crisp, tender and free from pungency or hotness, so common in many radishes. An extra early variety and is thoroughly satisfactory to Atlanta gardeners who plant it. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents; postpaid.

Earliest Carmine, Olive Shaped (No. 374) Very handsome and considered by many as the best of the extra early olive shaped radishes. Olive shaped, smooth skin, dark carmine color. In 20 to 22 days the crisp, tender little radishes are ready for use. Top small and of rather upright growth. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents; postpaid.

Full Satisfaction for 12 Years

"Have been ordering seeds and plants from you for 12 years, and I have never found any seed house that has given me as much satisfaction as your seeds and plants do. They are fresh and come in good condition. I have no trouble to get them to grow."—Mrs. U. A. Miles, Bee County, Texas.

California Mammoth White (No. 390) Largest of all the winter radishes and extensively grown by the Chinese gardeners in California. Grows 10 to 12 inches long and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Pure white skin and flesh; solid, crisp and of good flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

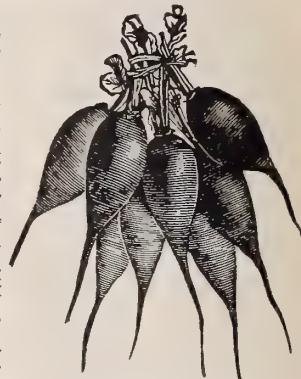
Black Spanish Winter (No. 386) Large size and a good keeper. Skin black but flesh white. Solid, crisp and tender. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

HASTINGS' MIXED RADISHES

(No. 387) Many don't want to make more than one radish planting to last all season, and our mixed radishes fill the bill exactly for this purpose. Hastings' Mixed Radishes contain some of each variety catalogued by us, except the winter varieties. It contains early, medium and late varieties, the round, the half long and long. For home garden use we sell tens of thousands of packages of this justly celebrated mixture every year. It is deservedly popular, giving as it does a succession of crisp, tender radishes throughout the season from one sowing. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 75c; postpaid.



Scarlet Button Radish



Half Long Deep Scarlet

Philadelphia White Box (No. 391) Almost identical with Scarlet Button except in color, which is a pure white. Most popular white "button" radish grown. Extra early, very crisp and tender. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents; postpaid.

China Rose Winter (No. 377) A very distinct and handsome variety of winter radish, probably the most largely grown. Color of skin a deep clear scarlet; flesh pure white, solid and of fine flavor. A good keeper well into the spring. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

White Spanish Winter (No. 380) similar to the Black Spanish, but the skin is white. A good variety of winter radish. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

SAFE AS GOVERNMENT BONDS

"I can say with a clear conscience that the seeds I have always bought of H. G. Hastings & Co. have given entire satisfaction, and any one buying from them will always find them to be better than they claim them to be. Buying seed of Hastings & Co. is as safe as Government bonds."

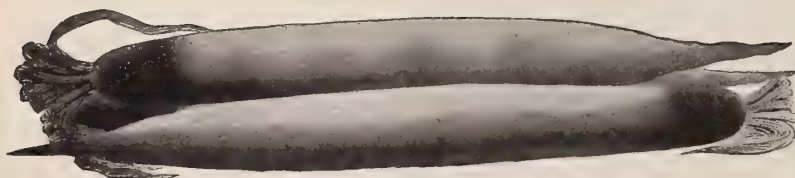
E. E. Enfinger, Decatur County, Ga.

"Failed in my garden last year because I didn't have your seed, and am going to start right this year with Hastings Seeds."

E. H. Hackney, Coweta County, Ga.

"Have been using your garden seed for several years, watermelon, some corn and cotton seed, and they have always come up to your claims and my expectations."

J. B. King, Carroll County, Mississippi.



The Mammoth White Sandwich Island Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

SALSIFY CULTURE—Sow seed in early spring in shallow drills 18 inches apart. Prepare good soil deeply, as Salsify is a deep rooter. Cultivate frequently and let it grow all summer. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill.

Mammoth Sandwich Island (No. 404) The best white variety. Attains large size, being twice the size of the Long White. In quality it is much superior to the other sorts. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

HASTINGS' EARLY BUSH OR SUMMER SQUASH

Culture Squash will not stand frost and cold nights, hence plantings should not be made until danger of frost and cold nights are over. Ground should have been worked deeply before planting. For the bush varieties hills should be 3 to 4 feet apart each way; 6 to 10 seeds in each hill, thinning out to two plants when rough leaves are formed. Cover seed about 1 inch. One or two shovelfuls of well rotted manure to each hill, thoroughly worked into the soil, is advantageous. Hoe frequently, keeping down all weeds and grass and surface of the soil loose, but do not disturb the plants. As the squash is formed pick off as soon as ready for use, as this keeps the plants in bearing longer. Running squash for fall and winter use should not be planted until June or July in this latitude. Hills for these should be made 8 to 10 feet apart. Hoe frequently but do not disturb the runners. Seed required: one ounce to 25 hills; 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

Hastings' Mammoth White Bush (No. 420) A marked improvement over the Early White Bush, being nearly double the size and more regular in shape. Early, uniform and prolific; has beautiful clear white skin and flesh and grows 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Fine for family gardens and nearby markets, and when picked when young can be used for shipment. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

Early White Bush (No. 425) The well-known White Scallop or Patty Pan squash. One of the earliest to mature, very productive; skin and flesh a light cream color. A very popular variety for shipment to Northern markets from Florida as well as being a general favorite for home gardeners everywhere. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

Golden Custard (No. 422) Exceeds in size all other scalloped varieties, being nothing unusual to have them reach a size of 2 feet in diameter when planted on a rich, moist soil. In color, a rich, dark golden yellow. This variety has smooth skin, is very evenly scalloped and uniform in growth. Of the regular bush form, immensely productive and of fine quality. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents; postpaid.

Early Yellow Bush (No. 424) Identical with Early White Bush except in color, which is bright golden yellow. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

Giant Summer Crookneck (No. 426) In this extra large variety we have one containing all the good qualities of the crooknecked squash and at the same time giving nearly double the size of the Yellow Summer Crookneck squash. For market gardeners growing for nearby markets and home gardens it is especially desirable. Like Mammoth White Bush it is rather too large to ship. With this variety you could double the yield from same area that you do with the other sorts. We recommend this to you very highly. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents; postpaid.

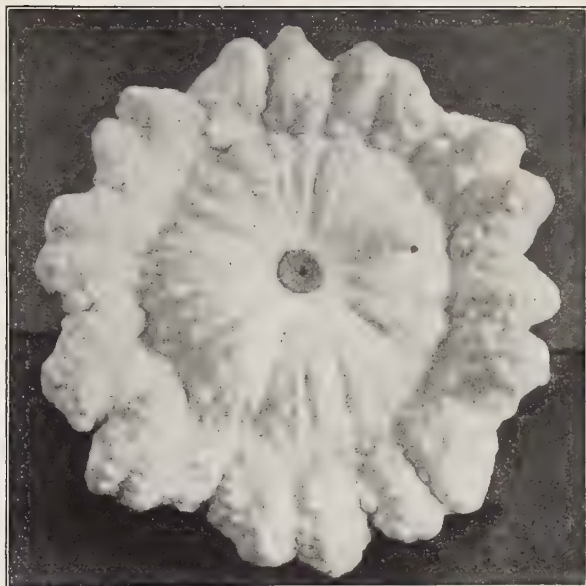
Yellow Summer Crookneck (No. 421) Old, well-known crookneck variety, for home and market gardens. Fruits small, of bright orange yellow color and covered with warty excrescences. Of rich, buttery flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

Running or Marrow Distinct from the Bush or Summer squashes, the vines running 10 to 12 feet long and the squashes are 6 to 12 pounds in weight. In flavor much richer than the Summer squashes. For fall and winter use plant in June or July; after cutting, store in cool, dry place until wanted for use.

Boston Marrow (No. 428) Most popular running variety. Skin of Boston Marrow is of rather light yellowish shade with very thin rind and extra good quality. A good keeper and shipper. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 75c; postpaid.

Early Prolific Marrow (No. 423) Very similar to the Boston Marrow, rather more prolific and about one week earlier. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Improved Hubbard (No. 427) Not recommended for general planting in the South but does well in a few localities. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75c; postpaid.



Hastings' Mammoth White Bush Squash

OUR GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK SQUASH



SWEET, POT AND MEDICINAL HERB SEED

Anise (No. 980)—Aromatic seeds used as a condiment. Leaves finely fringed and are used in garnishing. Packet, 5 cents.

Balm (No. 981)—Leaves fragrant like Lemon Verbena. Add fine flavor to summer drinks. Useful for tea in fevers. Packet, 5 cents.

Basil, Sweet (No. 982)—Aromatic leaves used for seasoning soups, stews and sauces. Packet, 5 cents.

Borage (No. 983)—Excellent bee food and honey plant; leaves used for flavoring cordials. Grows freely on all soils and the sky blue flowers are an addition to any flower garden. Packet, 5 cents.

Caraway (No. 984)—Produces aromatic seeds used for flavoring bread, cakes, etc. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Catnip or Catmint (No. 985)—Leaves used both dry and green for seasoning. Packet, 10 cents.

Coriander (No. 986)—Seeds used for flavoring cakes, candy and liquors. Packet, 5 cents.

Dill (No. 987)—Seeds strongly aromatic, and have a pungent flavor. Used for flavoring pickles and as a condiment. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Horehound (No. 988)—Leaves are used for seasoning; also in making candy and cough medicine. Packet 5 cents.

Lavender (No. 989)—The common lavender; leaves used for seasoning. The dried flowers are highly esteemed for perfume. Pkt., 5c.

Marjoram, Sweet (No. 990)—Tender shoots and leaves used for seasoning during the summer months and can be dried for winter use. Packet, 5 cents.

Pennyroyal (No. 991)—Low, creeping plant, ornamental for covering ground in damp shady places. Has the flavor of pennyroyal to a marked degree. Furnishes the medicinal properties for menthol pencils and headache cures. Packet, 10 cents.

Peppermint (No. 992)—Well known in the South. Exclusively used for flavoring. Packet, 20 cents.

Rosemary (No. 993)—Leaves used green for seasoning in summer; dried in winter. A favorite aromatic plant. Packet, 5 cents.

Sage (No. 994)—Most popular of garden herbs, extensively used in flavoring, the dried leaves being a staple market product. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Summer Savory (No. 995)—Leaves and tender flower stalks used for flavoring. Much like Thyme, but milder. Packet, 5 cents.

Thyme (No. 996)—Leaves and tender shoots used for seasoning during summer and dried for winter. Delicious flavoring for sausage and meats. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Wormwood (No. 997)—The dried leaves are used medicinally, also esteemed as a tonic for poultry. Packet, 5 cents.



Hastings' Aragon Spinach

Curled Norfolk Savoy (No. 415) Sow for fall and winter use, as it runs to seed if sown in the spring. With the exception of Aragon it is the heaviest cropper. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

Broad Leaved Flanders (No. 414) Good standard variety for home use and market. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

Long Standing (No. 413) Sow for all seasons. A heavy cropper that does not run to seed readily. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

Bloomsdale (No. 412) A valuable variety which is extensively grown, producing large crops of thick-leaved spinach. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH (No. 416) In this variety we have a spinach that can be grown through the entire summer in the South. Should be sown in March and April where the plants are to stand and will yield a supply of good leaves of fine quality all through the summer with scarcely any attention. A fine variety to furnish "greens." Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

HASTINGS' SPINACH SEED

Our specially grown spinach is much superior to the spinach seed usually sold in every particular. Its germination is stronger and better; the growth larger and more vigorous and hardier. There is no better vegetable to furnish an early supply of "greens" than spinach. It requires rich soil, the richer the better, and can be sown during January, February and March, any time when the ground is not frozen. It germinates freely in cold weather and is a rapid grower. As "greens" its quality is unsurpassed, and were it more generally known in the Lower South almost every one would plant it. Sow one ounce to 100 feet of row; eight pounds per acre.

Hastings' Aragon Spinach Our best variety for the South. Fine market size, (No. 411) producing a large, thick, green leaf, well crumpled or savoyed, and stands a long time before running to seed. The hardiest of all varieties, standing an ordinary cold winter without damage in this latitude. At the same time it is one of the best heat-resisting sorts for late spring use. This variety has been thoroughly tested and pleases all market gardeners who use it. Ounce, 5c; ¼ pound, 15c; pound, 45c; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$2.75.



BUG INSURANCE

Much as we may dislike to acknowledge it, bugs are something that we have to acknowledge must be taken into consideration in most of the larger gardening operations anywhere in the country. Bug depredations exist alike North, South, East and West.

You have all heard of and probably carry some sort of insurance, fire, life, accident or some one or more of the dozens of kinds of insurance that are offered and needed. We want to talk to you about another kind of insurance. Not a man or woman who farms or gardens but what has been bothered with bugs of various kinds in recent years. You have, or we miss our guess. If not, you have sure been fortunate.

Why not "Bug Insurance"? Not necessarily a guarantee against bug attacks but a guarantee against any serious results of those bug attacks. Every market gardener, every trucker who grows vegetables has to guard against attacks by various kinds of bugs, and the same thing is true of many home gardens. Why not insure your crops against serious bug damage?

Why not use "Bug Death," the only really safe insecticide? We have known Bug Death for many years. We have used it ourselves; have seen it used successfully by truck and market-gardeners, large and small. We know just how good and safe Bug Death is

and recommend it to you because of our long personal knowledge of its good and effective "bug killing" qualities.

Bug Death kills the bugs and at the same time does not injure the plant or its regular growth as does Paris Green, London Purple, Arsenate of Lead or the dozen or more forms of arsenical poisons that are offered as "bug-killers." Instead of Bug Death killing or injuring the plants (when applied right) it actually acts as a fertilizer in small degree. Do you know of any other insecticide that this is true of? Bug Death is the only general insecticide known that is both effective on bugs and is at the same time harmless to both plants and animals when rightly applied. It's sure death to leaf-eating bugs and it does not "burn" the plants like Paris Green and other arsenical poisons, such as are generally used.

"Bug Death" is perfectly safe to use and the only bug poison that is perfectly safe. Perfectly harmless to human beings and animals, at the same time it is sure death to leaf-eating bugs of almost every kind. "Bug Death" is the best general insecticide we know of. Keep "Bug Death" on hand and when Mr. and Mrs. Bug settle on your premises to raise a family you can easily turn this into a "bug funeral" instead of leaving the way open for a large and able-bodied increase in bug population in your garden. Order it now.

PREPAID PRICES On Bug Death by PARCEL POST

(These Prices Named Below Include Price of BUG DEATH and Postage)

	1st and 2d Zones	3d Zone	4th Zone	5th Zone	6th Zone	7th Zone	8th Zone
1 pound package.	\$.21	\$.23	\$.26	\$.29	\$.32	\$.36	\$.39
3 pound package. . . . .	.43	.47	.54	.61	.68	.76	.83
5 pound package. . . . .	.60	.66	.77	.88	.99	1.11	1.22
12 1-2 pound package.	1.19	1.34	1.63	1.93	2.21	2.51	2.80

Your Postmaster or Rural Delivery Carrier can advise you the zone you are in from Atlanta.

100-POUND KEG BUG DEATH BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT, NOT PREPAID, \$7.50.

We suggest that as a trial you order one of the smaller size packages by mail, and if you find it satisfactory for your purpose that you then order it in sufficient quantity to have it come by freight, and thereby secure a low transportation charge. You would then have it on hand for use at any time.

YOU CAN GROW GOOD TOMATOES

If you plant Hastings' Tomato Seed. It is just as easy to grow good tomatoes as it is small, inferior, mis-shapen, cracked, split, almost worthless ones, grown from cheap seed; usually, the refuse from canneries or saved from tail-end of the market gardeners' crops.

Our tomato seed is saved exclusively from crops grown for seed purposes and seed is saved only from the choicest tomatoes in the fields. We will not attempt to compete in price with seed dealers who sell canning factory seed or who buy up tomato seed from the refuse of market gardeners' crops in New Jersey, Maryland and other truck-growing States.

Hastings' tomato seed has a reputation equaled by that of no other house in this country. It leads all others in the tomato shipping sections of Florida, Mississippi and Texas. Even in Cuba and Mexico planters want none but our Redfield Beauty for shipping. Our seed stands the test of time. It's not a case of good one year and poor the next, but it's good all the time. Makes paying crops for the men who grow tomatoes for shipment in the South; makes paying crops for local market gardeners; it gives all home gardens a bountiful supply of delicious, large sized, smooth tomatoes, all through the summer; it's exactly the seed you want for your use this year, no matter whether you garden for market or for home use.

Culture In the Atlanta section start seed in hot-beds or boxes in the house between February 15 and March 1. Give plenty of light and space between the plants or else they will be weak and spindling. Scatter seed in bed or box thinly and cover with about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of soil. Transplant to open ground as soon as danger of frost is past. Before transplanting soil should have been broken deeply and stable manure or fertilizer worked in. Set plants 3 feet apart each way; give clean cultivation. As plants grow it is best to tie them to stakes and thin out the leaves so that the sun can penetrate and ripen the fruit quicker. A second seed planting made in May will give plants beginning to bear in August and continuing until frost. One ounce of seed makes about 1,500 good plants; use about 4 ounces of seed per acre.

Hastings' Dwarf Champion Tomato (No. 452)

Our special strain of Dwarf Champion is the only first-class tomato of sufficiently stiff growth to stand up clear of the ground without staking, thus keeping fruits off the ground. Growth stiff, upright and compact; fruits large; of bright red color; regular in size and shape and very smooth skin; one of our most popular and desirable varieties. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

The Stone A first-class main crop, extra large, smooth variety of bright red color. Used in some parts for winter shipment, and a standard sort for those who grow tomatoes for canning. A large, smooth, solid, meaty tomato for all purposes and a splendid variety to furnish late tomatoes everywhere. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Spark's Earliana (No. 457)

Early tomato of good size and flavor. Plants hardy, with rather slender open branches; moderate growth, well set with fruits, all of which ripen early. Deep scarlet color, growing in clusters of 5 to 8, of medium size, average $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Chalk's Early Jewel (No. 451) One of the very best of the second early class of tomatoes following closely in maturity varieties like 'Hastings' Extra Early Prolific. Fruits are uniformly larger, thicker through, more solid and much finer quality than most of the extra early varieties. Fruits very deep through from stem to blossom end, being almost round or apple shaped; about three inches in diameter; the inner part is very solid and fleshy, with very few seeds, the seed cells being very small and fruits nearly all solid flesh. Quality exceptionally sweet and free from acid. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

HASTINGS' REDFIELD BEAUTY TOMATO (No. 445) THE MOST SATISFACTORY TOMATO THAT YOU CAN GROW. Our Redfield Beauty is the right size, the right earliness, the right shape, the right color, the right bearing qualities, the right shipping and eating qualities; in fact, it's an all right tomato in every respect. It has been planted for the last 20 years in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and in all tests it has proven its superiority over all the other famous varieties. Its vigorous growth, heavy and long bearing qualities and its comparative freedom from rotting under the most trying conditions of growth, make it a favorite everywhere. Of glossy crimson color with a slight tinge of purple. Grows in clusters of three to five fruits and is the most regular in size and shape of fruit of any variety known. Retains its large size until all are picked. Of perfect shape and is unexcelled for toughness of skin and solidity. Especially valuable for market gardeners who have to ship long distances or carry in wagons over rough roads. The skin does not break easily. In competitive tests it has excelled all the noted varieties put out by Northern houses in recent years; not one of them has proven equal to it. For the shipper and market gardener it is the best; for the home garden it is none the less valuable, combining, as Hastings' Redfield Beauty does, every desirable quality in tomatoes. Large packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00, postpaid; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$17.50.



Hastings' Dwarf Champion Tomato



Hastings' Redfield Beauty, the All Right Medium Early Tomato For Every Southern State

HASTINGS' NEW EXTRA EARLY PROLIFIC TOMATO

(No. 444)

For a really good extra early tomato, this new prolific variety of ours is a wonder and the market gardeners or shippers who plant it are bound to get those top prices of the earliest market. It's a wonder for extra earliness, smoothness and heavy bearing; immensely prolific, combined with vigorous growing qualities. Begins to "set" fruit from the first blooms, and as the foliage is rather light and open it lets the sun in to color and ripen the fruit quickly. Our illustration from a

photograph shows about one-third its size and its extremely heavy bearing qualities. Begins with the earliest and keeps right along bearing. Fruits are from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter; rich red color and ripen evenly. A splendid shipper and of very good eating quality for home garden use. Its smoothness of skin and regularity are exceptional for an extra early variety. If you are a truck grower you cannot afford to miss

planting it; if you are a home gardener you need it for earliest use. We have seen as many as 34 good sized, smooth, ripe tomatoes on a single plant in our seed crops at one time. Immensely prolific and beyond question the most desirable extra early tomato offered for sale. It represents years of closest and most careful work in seed selection and plant breeding. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.**

Hastings' Long Keeper Tomato (No. 448)

No variety equals our Long Keeper in heat and drought resisting qualities, making it especially valuable for furnishing a continuous supply all through our long summers when other sorts die out; its resistance to unfavorable conditions of growth is remarkable and it is adapted to the entire South. Fruits over 3 inches in diameter and are bright red in color, and last well into summer. **Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 70c; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.**



Hastings' Extra Early Prolific Tomato—Showing Its Great Prolificness and About One-third Its Natural Size

Hastings' Special Tomato Collection, 25 cts.

Our Redfield Beauty, Long Keeper, Matchless and Chalk's Early Jewel are grown for us by tomato seed specialists who grow tomato seed exclusively for us, and whom we consider the best and most careful tomato seed growers in the country. Without any exception, our growers produce the finest grade of tomato seed grown. These four varieties should be in every home garden in the South. They are among the best varieties in existence. One large packet of each variety postpaid, 25c. This collection will insure you a full supply of first-class tomatoes all season.

Ponderosa (No. 443) The giant of all tomatoes. The largest of all, but we do not advise planting it unless you are prepared to give it rich ground and very highest culture, for it needs this for full success. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; postpaid.**

Golden Queen (No. 453) Best large smooth yellow tomato. Meaty, solid and of fine flavor. Bright golden yellow color. **Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; postpaid.**



Livingston's Globe Tomato (See Page 69)

RED ROCK, A NEW BIG RED SOLID MEATY TOMATO

(No. 455) Red Rock is beyond question the best large late red tomato for either home use, nearby market or for canning. Red Rock matures in from 110 to 115 days. It is extraordinarily solid—hence the name of Red Rock. Perfectly smooth, has no superior in texture and flavor and is as red as a tomato can be. It's a red that goes all the way through and the meat is solid, without being hard and of the finest flavor. Practically no waste tomatoes in a crop of Red Rock. Plant Red Rock this year. You will like it. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.**

Livingston's Globe Tomato

(No. 446) A most popular variety with Florida shippers. We have grown a few hundred pounds of seed this past season from original seed stock from Livingston. We find it one of the earliest; fruits are smooth and of good size; firm flesh and few seeds. Very productive of fruit, being short jointed and clusters of fruit form at each joint. Fruits are of right size and shape to pack well for shipment. Color of skin purplish red, about the same shade as our Redfield Beauty. Our experience with this variety both in our own crops and by observation of market gardens in several states is that about one-half of the fruits come true globe shaped; the balance are rather flattened, but much thicker, proportionately, than other varieties. For illustration see page 68. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 30 cents; ¼ pound, 85 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.**

Hastings' Matchless

Tomato (No. 447) This variety is well named, for up to the present time it has had no equal as a large, second-early, for home use, nearby markets or canning. Vigorous grower, very productive and continues to produce large sized fruits until frost. Fruit large to extra large; very meaty and solid, with few seeds. Its color is a brilliant shade of red and one of the most beautiful tomatoes we have ever seen. Foliage heavy, protecting the fruit from sunscald during late summer. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 70 cents; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.**

For Many Years "I have planted your seed for many years and think they are the best money can buy."—C. E. Ormond, Troup County, Texas.



Hastings' New Big Red Rock Tomato for Home Use and Canning

Duke of York, the Blight-Proof

(No. 456) In some parts of the Southeastern States a disease, known as South-ern Tomato Blight, is very troublesome. As the fruit begins to "set" plants begin to die and there is no known remedy for this disease. It seldom appears on new land or land that has not been planted in tomatoes; when it does appear the only way to succeed is to plant a variety that is practically blight-proof. The Duke of York is the only reliable blight-proof variety. While not of as fine eating quality as others it is a splendid shipper and makes a fine market appearance. Fruits form in clusters of 5 or more and are above the average size; a strong, healthy grower; big cropper and stays in bearing a long time. If you have tomato blight present on your place this variety is the one for you. **Genuine Duke of York: Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 70 cents; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.**

Hastings' Improved Purple Acme

(No. 441) One of the finest varieties on our list. A big improvement over the old Acme, which was so popular everywhere. One of the very earliest, is almost round and has a thin but very tough skin. Our Improved Acme is a very heavy bearer, ripening evenly all over. Has a lovely purplish shade of color, making it especially desirable as a market and shipping variety. Has few seeds; is thick, meaty and solid. It makes a desirable sort for either market or home use with its fine color and flavor. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.75; postpaid.**

Livingston's Favorite

Tomato (No. 442) A standard well known variety for home use or nearby markets. Color, glossy crimson, tinged with purple. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$1.75; postpaid.**

Mansfield Tree Tomato

(No. 458) A very strong-growing variety which has to be well tied to stakes to keep from sprawling on the ground. Fruits extra large and of good quality; average one pound in weight. **Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents; postpaid.**

Red Pear Shaped (No. 454)

Small varieties of tomatoes. Strong growers, very productive. Suitable for preserves and pickling. Each packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents.

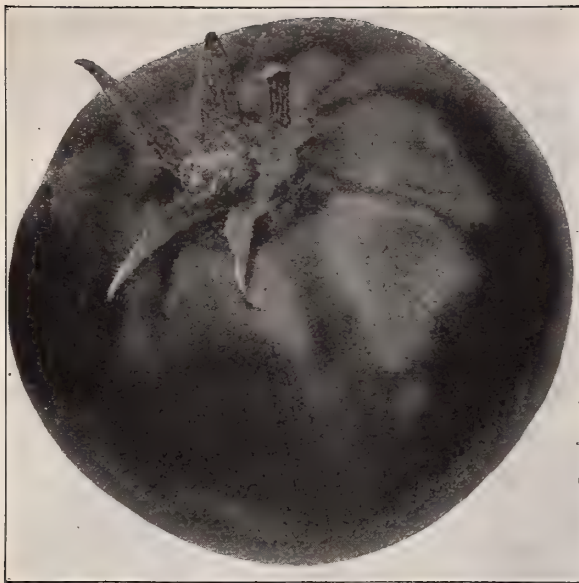
Yellow Pear Shaped (No. 450)

Strong growers, very productive. Suitable for preserves and pickling. Each packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents.



Duke of York—The Great Blight-Proof Tomato

A Good, Big Home Garden a Money Saver and a Health Saver—Make a Good Big Garden in 1915



The Early Detroit Tomato

NEW EARLY DETROIT TOMATO (No. 459)

It is not often that we add a new tomato to our list and only one thing can cause it, and that is real merit. This was first introduced in 1909 with many claims and we have watched tests of it in the South with much interest. It is really a valuable variety for the South either for shipment, nearby markets or home use for a second early. It is a most productive variety of the early purplish pink sorts and in uniformity and size of fruit, freedom from cracking, and resistance to blight it is remarkable. Vines are vigorous and productive. Fruits smooth, uniform in size, approximating a globe shape, firm and of most excellent quality. Early Detroit will not disappoint you for a second early purplish pink variety for home use, nearby markets or for shipping. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 85 cents; pound, \$2.75; postpaid.

HASTINGS' SEEDS ARE ALWAYS BEST

"Have been having an abundance of Hastings' Extra Early Prolific Tomato since June 15th, and consider this a most excellent variety; far superior to the so-called extra early varieties. Stood drought remarkably well."—Mrs. R. C. Stone, Cherokee County, Alabama.

"I have found your Acme Tomato the best in the market. I will give it the praise of being the best you have. I have beat all my neighbors raising them."—A. E. Sims, Polk County, Texas.



Early White Flat Dutch—Early Red or Purple Top

WHY NOT PLANT SEED OF SPRING TURNIPS? IT WILL PAY

Culture Spring plantings of turnips are important although the general crop for winter usually is sown late in the summer or fall. The spring sown seed germinates rapidly and turnips are ready for use very early; being grown under more favorable conditions of temperature than in the fall, they are more tender, sweeter and more juicy than those grown in summer and fall. Sow thinly in drills in January to March, according to locality, covering seed lightly. Make best on new ground or ground that has not been cultivated for several years. If stable manure is used it should be applied several months before the crop is planted, as fresh manure makes spotted turnips, inferior in quality and with a rank flavor. For fall or winter use sow rutabagas July 15th to September 1st; turnips August 1st to October 15th in this latitude; farther South they can be planted later, and in Florida plantings can be continued all through the winter. Sow one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; two to three pounds per acre.



Hastings' Purple Top Globe Turnip

Early Red or Purple Top (No. 466) Another popular variety of early flat turnip, being almost identical with Early White Flat Dutch except for the deep red or purple color of the skin at top of bulb; known in many sections as Purple Top Flat Dutch. A very quick grower, with fine-grained, sweet-flavored flesh. The red top of the bulb extends down to where it rests in the ground, adding much to the attractive appearance of this variety. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid, \$4.00.

Early White Flat Dutch (No. 467) One of the most popular varieties for either spring or fall plantings. Medium size and a quick grower. Is flat, as shown in the illustration above, with very small, fine taproot. Flesh and skin pure white, fine grained and sweet. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid, Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

Extra Early White Egg (No. 476) Finest flavored of all early turnips, and with favorable seasons is ready for use in 6 weeks. Skin and flesh a pure, snow white; solid, fine-grained, sweet and a good seller. Looks very attractive bunched for sale, and gardeners with this variety have no difficulty in selling at top prices. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid, Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

Extra Early Milan (No. 465) Earliest of all turnips. A flat, purple-topped variety, resembling the Early Red or Purple Top, but is one to two weeks earlier. Perfect in shape and color; sweet and fine grained. Seed supply very short. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Purple or Red Top Globe (No. 475) Our most popular variety for general planting. Is medium early, globe shaped, handsome appearance and a heavy cropper in all parts of the South. You cannot plant too many of them either for home use or market. Always of good quality, a good keeper and seller in the market. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid, Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

Early Snowball (No. 472) Extra early variety. Perfectly round, pure white, solid, sweet, with short top. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

HASTINGS' BIG 7 TURNIP COLLECTION, 25 Cents

The most popular of all turnip collections. This gives every family in the South a full supply of early, medium and late turnips. No other house offers you such a bargain in turnip seed as this. For 25 cents we will send you postpaid one ounce each of Extra Early White Egg, Purple or Red Top Strap Leaf, Early White Flat Dutch, Purple or Red Top Globe, Yellow or Amber Globe, Improved American Rutabaga and Seven Top—7 ounces of Turnips, all different, for 25 cents, delivered at your postoffice. No other varieties will be sold at this price and no changes will be allowed in this collection. If you do not want to plant all this seed this spring, what you hold over is perfectly good for your late summer and fall sowings. 7 OUNCES, 7 VARIETIES, 25 CENTS, POSTPAID.

Golden Ball A splendid yellow variety; fine grained, medium size, as (No. 474) round as a ball, with color of a deep orange. Of medium size; a rapid grower, maturing early. This is the finest flavored of all the yellow varieties for table use. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50c; postpaid.

Snow White Globe Color, pure white; round in shape; (No. 471) large size; solid and quick in growth for a large turnip; produces great weight to the acre. Rapidly growing in popular favor, especially as a late winter and spring variety. It is productive, hardy, and closely resembles in size and shape our Purple Top Globe. Oz., 5c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c; postpaid.

Hastings' Improved American Rutabaga (No. 468) Our special strain of Purple Top, Yellow Fleshed Rutabaga leaves nothing to be desired. Best and heaviest cropper of all rutabagas for the South. Our Improved American has been grown and improved for years to meet the wants of the most critical gardeners. Of fine form, with rich purple colored top and light yellow flesh of most pleasing appearance. The flesh is tender and sweet and exceptionally free from hard, stringy flesh. Has comparatively small tops, fine feeding roots, and is the surest and heaviest cropper. If you grow rutabagas you need to plant the Improved American. Ounce, 5c; ¼ pound, 15c; pound, 50c; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

Hastings' Mixed Turnips (No. 479) A splendid mixture of our own containing some of each variety of turnips and rutabaga catalogued by us. This mixture is made up to supply the demand of thousands of planters who wish to make only one sowing and at the same time have a succession of turnips to supply them throughout the season. Contains medium, early and late varieties as well as salad varieties for "greens." Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid.

Pomeranian White Globe (No. 480); Yellow or Amber Globe (No. 469); Long White or Cowhorn (No. 470); Seven Top or "Salad" Turnip (No. 477)

These are all well known varieties of turnips, really so well known in the South that they need no description. Each: Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

Yellow Aberdeen A favorite, resisting both heat and cold (No. 478) well. Good size and a splendid keeper. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.



HASTINGS' IMPROVED
AMERICAN RUTABAGA

GREATEST CROPPING
RUTABAGA KNOWN



Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Rhubarb or Pie Plant Roots Rhubarb is not known to the great majority of the people of the Cotton Belt but in Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and the Central States a patch of rhubarb plants is looked on almost as a household necessity. It is about the earliest usable plant in the spring for pie making and stewing. It also has great medicinal qualities, extract of rhubarb being largely used to assist digestion.

We do not recommend planting Rhubarb in Florida and Gulf Coast sections, but in the Central South where moist, partly shaded locations can be had Rhubarb will grow luxuriantly. It is a plant that is a rank feeder and grower, and as such should be fertilized heavily with well rotted stable manure. Plant out the roots during early spring months.

FIELD GROWN ROOTS—By mail postpaid: 20 cents each; 3 for 50 cents; 7 for \$1.00. Extra large roots, by express or freight, not prepaid. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

Horseradish Roots There are very few people that don't need, at some time or other during the year, horseradish for seasoning. You can usually buy it at the stores but so adulterated as to be almost worthless. Horseradish can be grown almost anywhere in the South successfully but gives best results in rich, rather moist, partly shaded locations. Prices: 25 Roots or Sets, 35 cents; 50 for 60 cents; 100 for \$1.00; postpaid.

MONEY SAVING CROPS FOR YOU

The crops on the farm may be roughly divided into two classes, the money-making or cash crops and the money-saving crops. The South need never fear as to cash crops. The real vital proposition up to all of us in the South in the year 1915 and every year is the production of money-saving crops so that the almost fabulous number of dollars that come into the South every year to pay for our cash crops shall stay here instead of most of them going out about as fast as they come in to pay for supplies, hay, grain, meat, etc., that can be grown on almost any Southern farm at a cost from one-third to one-half of your merchant's price. These money-saving crops are, in the South, largely made up of the grain, hay and forage crops. This page and a few that follow are made up of hay, forage and stock feeding crops that you need and we need on our farms. We plant them. Do you?

Are you an all-cotton or an all-one-crop man of any kind? If so, you are dead wrong. You can't afford to be a one-crop man any more than we can, and we plan just as carefully for our grain, hay and forage crops on the Hastings' Farm as we do for cotton. It's the only safe way for you and for us. It's time to think about these crops now and plan to plant them in sufficient quantity so that you won't have to buy hay, grain, forage, meat, etc. If you do plant plenty of them you can rest assured that the cotton money will be yours when the cotton is sold. The money that sticks to you at the end of the season is the money that really counts.

White (No. 164) and Red Kaffir (No. 163) Corn

because of their drought resisting qualities. Grow 4 to 5 feet high, are very stocky and leafy; valuable alike for forage and grain. Plant from March to July, in rows 3 feet apart, drilling seed thinly in rows, like sorghum. If wanted for grain, principally, let heads mature on the stalk and then the whole stalk may be cut for fodder after the seed heads have been cut. If wanted for fodder, mainly, cut down the stalks when first seed heads begin to appear, leaving 4 to 5 inches of stubble. From this stubble will spring a second growth, making an excellent crop of forage and a fair crop of grain. Stalks keep green and juicy to the last. For poultry feed and small grain it is unexcelled. Two varieties, the White and Red; the only difference that we can see is that of the color of the grains. We can supply either at 10 cents per packet; 25 cents per pound, or 4 pounds for 90 cents; postpaid. In quantity not prepaid, about 8 cents per pound.

Jerusalem Corn (No. 162) Similar to Kaffir Corn, but even more resistant to drought, having been brought to this country from the arid plains of Palestine. Sow like Kaffir Corn, or Sorghum, and no matter how hot or dry it gets you will have grain and forage. Grain pure white and rather flattened. Five or six pounds will plant an acre. The yield of grain from the large seed heads will largely exceed that of corn on the same land. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 25 cents; postpaid. In quantity not prepaid, 10 cents per pound.



Genuine Kaffir Corn



Pearl or Cattail Millet (Pencillaria)

SORGHUM or CANE SEED for FORAGE CROPS

Recleaned--Free from Trash and Dirt Every year the sowing of Sorghum in the South for forage and hay crops become more general. Can be sown either alone or mixed with cowpeas. Planted in drills for syrup, use 8 to 10 pounds per acre, or about a bushel (48 pounds) broadcasted for forage; if sown broadcast with peas use about 1/2 bushel (24 pounds) with one bushel of peas. It pays to fertilize sorghum heavily, the increased yield more than paying for the fertilizer. Every bushel of sorghum which we send out is thoroughly recleaned and free from trash, stems and dirt.

Early Amber Sorghum (No. 586) Early Southern variety grown almost exclusively for forage crop either alone or broadcasted with peas. Pound, 20 cents; 4 pounds, 75 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, 65 cents; bushel (48 pounds), about \$2.00. Bushel prices subject to market changes; if wanted in quantity, write us for prices when ready to buy.

Early Orange (No. 585) Larger than Amber, maturing 10 days later, and more largely grown for syrup. Very desirable for either syrup or forage. Pound, 20 cents; 4 pounds, 75 cents; postpaid. Peck, 65 cents; bushel (48 pounds), about \$2.00. Prices subject to market changes. Write when ready to buy.

Branching Sorghum or Yellow Milo Maize

(No. 584) Greatest producer of forage of the best quality. Grows 8 to 12 feet tall, stooling heavily, and can be cut 3 or 4 times during a season. Cut at any stage of growth. Seed heads immense and can furnish a grain crop equal in feeding value to corn. Plant 10 pounds per acre in drills. Immense yield will surprise you. Pound, 25 cents; 4 pounds, 90 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds or more, freight or express, not prepaid, 10 cents per pound.

WRITE US FOR DELIVERED PRICES

Sorghum and field seed prices change often. We want you to write us for delivered prices when ready to buy in quantity. We can often save you money. Use the quotation sheet in the back of this Catalogue. We are always glad to show you the cost delivered at your station.

Pearl or Cattail Millet (No. 276) Best known and most valuable of all green forage plants in the South. For the past seven or eight years sensational seedsmen have sold this as a new plant under the name of "Pencillaria" and "Mand's Wonder Forage Plant". Pencillaria or Cattail Millet needs no introduction to any of the older residents of the South. Its great value is well known. Greatest and best yielder of green forage and continues to grow and produce through the entire season, if cut frequently enough to prevent its going to seed. Our illustration on this page shows 2 1/2 months' growth of Pearl Millet on good soil. In actual field tests made some years ago on heavily manured ground it made green forage at the rate of 95 tons per acre in 135 days. No other forage plant has ever come up to that record. A tropical plant making an enormous growth all through our long Southern summer. Relished by all kinds of stock that eat it greedily. No plant will go further toward solving the forage problem in the South than Pearl Millet. It ought to be grown on your farm. Sow thinly in rows 3 feet apart at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds per acre. Pound, 25 cents, postpaid. In quantity, express or freight, not prepaid, about 10 cents per pound.

Spanish Peanuts (No. 581) This is the best variety for the South, where a forage and heavy bearer and along the Gulf Coast and in Florida, where they can be planted in April, two crops a year can be made. In that section the second crop can be planted as late as July 15th and they will mature before frost. The tops give you hay and the nuts grain. In harvesting, the nuts cling fast to the vines and the tops and nuts are fed to the stock together as a hay and grain ration. The tops make good forage either green or cured. The Spanish peanuts grow in close bush form, making it possible to plant them close and cultivate easier than the old "vine" sorts. Nuts are smaller, but much sweeter and finer flavored than others, and are very free from the "pops" that are so common in the large varieties. Best re-cleaned, hand-picked seed stock. Pound, 25 cents; 3½ pounds, 75 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; bushel (25 pounds), about \$2.25. Subject to market changes. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy.

North Carolina Running Peanut (No. 580) Recently there has been an increased planting of the running varieties of peanuts. Of the several running varieties the best and surest cropper in the Central and Lower South is the "North Carolina." Nuts somewhat larger than the Spanish, easily grown and nuts fill out nicely with very few pops for a running variety. Finest hand-picked seed stock. Pound, 25 cents; 3½ pounds, 75 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, 75 cents; bushel (25 pounds), about \$2.25. Write for market prices when ready to buy.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower (No. 431) Every farm in the South ought to grow Sunflowers for the seed. No farm where poultry is raised can afford to be without them. The yield on fairly good land is immense, 125 bushels per acre being nothing unusual, and as a poultry feed to give rapid growth and fine glossy plumage there is nothing that equals it. As an egg-producing food, nothing can be better. When we say that a sunflower crop is profitable, we mean the Mammoth Russian, which produces three to four times as much seed as the common varieties. 10 cents a packet; 30 cents a quart; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents.

Teosinte (No. 432)

Mammoth forage plant, undoubtedly one of the most valuable for the South to be used in a green state. The yield is simply enormous and can be cut all through the summer and until frost. We were assured by the late C. A. Bacon, of Ormond, Florida, several years ago, that this remarkable plant grew at the rate of 5 inches per day on his place. Ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Market Prices

When this catalogue goes to the printer it is impossible to make prices that are exact for the spring season on Millet, Sorghum, Cow Peas, etc., the prices of which change often. Write for market prices when ready to buy.

Our Tennessee Grown German Millet (No. 275)

We have said considerable in the past about the importance of Southern grown seed being necessary for a successful crop of German Millet in the South. We give here a reproduction from a photograph of a crop from our Tennessee grown seed. In growing German Millet from "cheap" Western grown seed—have you ever been able to make a crop like this? Is it not worth 25 cents or so more per bushel to sow seed that will make a crop like this?

German Millet is an important and nutritious hay crop, largely grown throughout the South, relished by horses and cattle. There are two necessities for a successful crop of German Millet—first, rich or highly manured ground; second, Southern grown seed, that from Tennessee being the best. Pound, postpaid, 20c; peck, not prepaid, 65c; bushel, about \$2.25. Price subject to market change.

The Money Saving Crops

are just about as important as any. Be sure and make plenty of grain and forage in 1915.



Spanish Peanuts



A CROP OF GERMAN MILLET FROM OUR TENNESSEE GROWN SEED



Two Average Heads of Chicken Corn Grown in Georgia

White Seeded Chicken Corn

(No. 166) For several years we have been able to offer the regular old time "Chicken Corn" that almost everybody knew yet had lost seed of it until we secured enough to re-introduce it.

This past year the crop of the "Old Time" or Red Seeded Chicken Corn was a complete failure and we have none of it to offer.

In our tests and investigations of the various different plants of grain and forage crops that might prove of value in the South we discovered what is really a "White Seeded" Chicken Corn more valuable than the old, at the same time a much surer cropper.

Chicken Corn is a variety of the sorghum family with extra large loose bushy heads, covered thickly with small grains. If left standing the grains drop off in a scattering manner and the chickens gather it. If grown on a larger scale the large well filled heads can be cut at maturity and fed to poultry as desired.

It is best to sow the seed rather thinly in rows three to four feet apart, leaving two or three plants to every three feet of row. If planted in small patches only, it is best to plant near enough to the chicken houses so that they can range in the patch feeding on the seeds as they fall.

Where large quantities are grown heads should be cut and stored like Sorghum or Kaffir Corn for winter feeding. The large leafy stalks can also be cut as they make excellent hay or forage.

Growing Chicken Corn will cut down the poultry raiser's feed bills heavily. It's the cheapest and best feed you can get. **Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents; 3 pounds, 75 cents; postpaid.**

Beggarweed

A standard plant for hay crop in Florida, and when grown thickly makes fine quality of nutritious hay. A natural plant, coming from seed each year. For hay, cut when it comes into bloom following which a second growth springs up which produces seed, thus seeding the ground for the next year. Best sown at the beginning of the summer rainy season in Florida. Clean seed, hull removed. **Packet, 10 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10 pounds or more, 35c pound.**

Dwarf Essex Rape (No. 400)



Natural Size

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT

A fall and winter planted variety, still very early planted spring crops of it are profitable. Furnishes rich, nutritious pasture and green feed in 6 to 7 weeks from sowing. Profitable to sow any time from September to March. **Pound, postpaid, 25c; 10 pounds or over, not prepaid, 12 cts. per pound.**

Upland Rice You can grow rice on upland as well as the flooded lowlands, any ground having a reasonable amount of moisture making fair crops of it. Makes 30 to 50 bushels per acre. **Pound, postpaid, 25 cts. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.75.**

Japanese Buckwheat

(No. 58) Should be more generally grown in the South for poultry feed. This variety is well adapted to the South. Sow in very early spring or in late summer. It matures in about two months. **Pound, postpaid, 25 cents. Peck, not prepaid, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.00.**



Single Plant of Our Dwarf Essex Rape

CHUFAS OR EARTH ALMONDS

(No. 130) It's amazing how few people actually know how valuable Chufas are as a crop to plant for fattening hogs. With the increasing interest in hogs in the South we expect to see tens of thousands of acres of Chufas planted each year. We have known experienced hog raisers to pay as high as \$20.00 per bushel for Chufa seed in seasons of great scarcity, so as to be sure and have a Chufa patch to turn their hogs in during the fall months. They know the real value of Chufas as a hog-fattening crop.

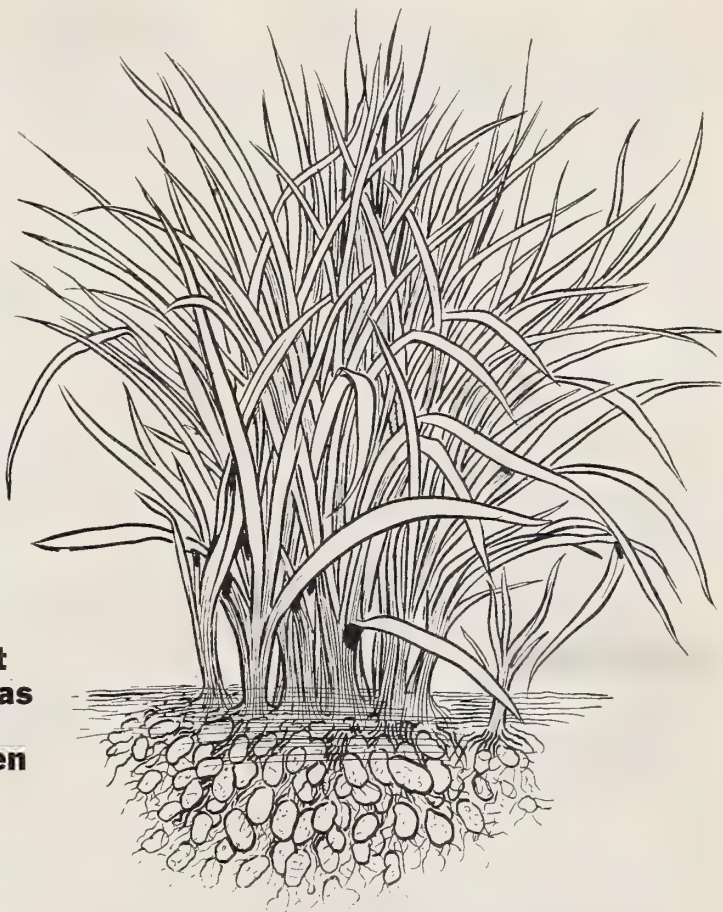
The Chufa is a species of ground nut, most easily grown, and which ought to be on every Southern farm every year as a hog-fattening crop. Can be planted from April to June, cultivation to be similar to that for bunch peanuts. The crop is usually matured by September 15th, and can be left in the ground until time to turn the hogs in, the hogs doing the harvesting.

Chufas are highly recommended by the Experiment Stations of Alabama, Florida, Arkansas and Louisiana. We know of no crop that will produce as heavy crops in proportion to the quality of land as Chufas, some reports of yield being almost incredible, ranging from 200 to 1,000 bushels per acre. Any land suitable for cotton, corn, potatoes or peanuts will make profitable crops of Chufas.

At the Arkansas Experiment Station one-third of an acre of Chufas supported three hogs, averaging 122 pounds each, for 46 days. The gain during the 46 days averaged 66 pounds per hog. In this test Chufas proved practically as good as dry corn for fattening purposes. In the Alabama Station test the yield of Chufas was 172 bushels per acre. Chickens and turkeys as well as hogs are very fond of them.

Make rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, dropping seed about one foot apart in the row, and covering about two inches. Chufas require from one to one and a half pecks per acre.

Our stock of seed Chufas is exceptionally fine, the nuts or tubers being clean, sound and thoroughly dry. We advise early orders, for almost every year we have to refuse late-in-the-season orders. **Packet, 10 cents; pound, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck (11 pounds), not prepaid, \$1.25; bushel (44 pounds), \$4.50.**



**Plant
Chufas
To
Fatten
Your
Hog
Crop
With
Next
Fall**

Chufas or Earth Almonds, the Great Southern Hog-Fattening Crop

JAPANESE SOY OR SOJA BEANS

On the right hand side of this page we show a

plant of Soja or Soy Beans in full leaf—on the left a photograph taken on the Hastings' Farms when the seed beans were about ready for harvest, showing the immense prolificness of this new forage and feeding crop for the South. They grow splendidly anywhere in the South; are equal to if not superior to the cow pea as a soil improver; when sown in rows and cultivated make heavier yields per acre and are superior to the cow pea in feeding value. Within a few years Soja Beans will be as generally planted as cow peas. We expect to plant them very largely ourselves each year both for soil improvement and stock feed. They are most nutritious and contain more fattening qualities than any other crop.

Sow either broadcast like peas at rate of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre or in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart using $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre.

Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans (No. 35)

There are many varieties of the Soja Bean, but the Mammoth Yellow is the best, the strongest grower and heaviest yielder in the South. **Packet, 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75c; bushel, about \$2.50.**



Soja Beans in Full Leaf



Matured Soja Beans on the Hastings' Farm



PLANT COW PEAS

Cow peas have done and will do more for the upbuilding of the soils for the South than any other crop. Most of us know of the rich sugar cane lands of Louisiana. Yet, the long-headed sugar planters, the men who own those lands, plant carload after carload of peas on those rich lands. Why? Just to keep them rich and make them richer. Hundreds of bushels of them are planted annually for soil improvement on the "Hastings Farms." We never let a corn crop go by without sowing peas. There are several hundred tons of cow pea and crab grass hay baled up on the "Hastings Farms" now. Plant peas and plenty of them. Plenty of pea hay means full rations for your stock and soil. Plant Cow Peas.

WRITE US FOR PRICES ON COW PEAS

At the time this catalogue goes into the hands of the printer it is impossible to make close prices on COW PEAS. Write any time you are ready to buy, stating variety and quantity wanted, and we will make you price delivered to your station.

Wonderful or Unknown Peas (No. 342) Originally, these two varieties, although somewhat alike, were kept distinct, but in recent years they have become so much run together that it has been found impossible to keep them separate. They are the strongest, rankest growing of any of the vine or running varieties and our illustration gives you an idea of their rank growth and prolificness. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents. Bushel price on application.

Whippoorwill (No. 343) Favorite early variety growing in bush form. Brown speckled seed. Largely planted for early crop. Packet, 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, about 75 cents. Write for bushel prices when ready to buy.

Large Black-eye (No. 340) The standard large black-eyed table pea. Good either as "snaps" or shelled. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, about \$1.25; bushel, about \$4.25.

Lady Peas (No. 341) Very small seeded but strong growing and prolific pea for table use. Peas are creamy white and of the finest quality. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.25.

Early Black (No. 339), Red Ripper (No. 344) So far as possible we keep in stock during the spring months supplies of the above varieties.

Clays (No. 345), Iron (No. 346) and Mixed Peas (No. 338) When ready to buy in bushel lots or over write for prices, stating variety and quantity wanted. Each—Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid.

VELVET BEANS (No. 36) THE LOWER SOUTH'S GREATEST FORAGE AND SOIL ENRICHING PLANT

We have grown the Velvet Bean personally for nearly twenty years and we know of no plant so valuable as the Velvet Bean of the Lower South (meaning by Lower South the Southern half of States such as Georgia, Mississippi and Texas). Around Atlanta and in this latitude it will not mature seed, although if planted in May will make a solid mat of foliage and vine from waist to shoulder high. Generally speaking, it grows so rank that it's impossible to cure it for hay. The general practice in Florida is to turn stock in and let them eat it down to stubble. It needs a full season of growth to get its greatest value. Some growers let it rot down during the winter, figuring that in soil improvement a good crop of Velvet Beans turned under is equal to a ton of average guano or commercial fertilizer. We have never seen any crop that makes such a rank growth. For stock feeding it is rich in both fat and muscle-forming qualities. One crop of Velvet Beans turned under is considered equal in value to 2 or 3 crops of Cow Peas. Illustrating its immense yield, the Florida Experiment Station reported one yield of 18,000 pounds (9 tons) of dried forage per acre. With the changing conditions of agriculture in the South, the adoption of land building as opposed to the old process of "land skinning" the Velvet Bean is playing a most important part in the Middle and Lower South. With a full season of growth there is no single plant on our list that will furnish so much forage per acre, no plant that will improve your soil quicker. It can not, however, be used as a "catch crop" like cow peas, for it needs the full season's growth to give you the full benefit of its crop value. It is no new or untried plant for Florida and South Georgia farmers have been growing thousands of acres of Velvet Beans for the last twenty years. If you have never planted Velvets be sure and give them a trial this year if you live in the Lower South or Gulf Coast section. Plant in March to May in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, dropping 1 or 2 beans every foot, about one peck of seed per acre. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, about \$3.50. Write for bushel prices when ready to buy.

The Lyon Bean (No. 37) Another splendid soil enriching and forage variety of the Velvet Bean class. Many Florida growers prefer the Lyon Bean because it will produce as much or more forage and beans per acre in slightly shorter time. Beans are of light color and slightly flattened on the side. Splendid cattle feed. The clusters of beans frequently grow two feet in length. Pods contain 4 to 6 beans. Seed stock still limited. Packet, 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

Yokahoma Bean (No. 38) This is a wonder in its class, a leguminous plant carrying all the valuable qualities of the Velvet Bean yet coming to full maturity in slightly less than four months, enabling it to be grown to maturity any place in the South where corn can be grown. The great value of the Velvet Bean has been fully recognized in all the sections having long enough seasons to give it a chance to fully mature, but this was only in the lower half of the Cotton Belt and Florida. In the territory to the north of that the Velvet Bean was unprofitable most years.

This new Yokahoma bean solves all these shorter season problems. It carries all the valuable qualities of the Velvet and Lyon beans, yet will grow to full maturity anywhere that any of the best main crop Southern varieties of field corn will mature. As a soil enricher, as a producer of both forage and beans, it is invaluable. Not as rank in growth of vine as the Velvet, but fully as prolific in production of beans, making a superb feed for both cattle and hogs. Seed stock of the Yokahoma Bean is still very limited and it can not be offered except in limited quantities. Packet, 15 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00.

TOBACCO Southern farmers and their tenants and employees spend millions of dollars every year for tobacco—millions that go to the Tobacco Trust. Why not grow the supply on your own farms?

Hyco (No. 435)--for Smoking The most desirable to grow for smoking purposes. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50; postpaid.

Sweet Oronoke (No. 436)--for Chewing The finest variety to grow in the South for chewing purposes. Makes, when sun cured, the best natural chewing tobacco. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.



Sweet Oronoke Tobacco

The New Sudan Grass

(No. 548) This new grass was brought to the United States from Egypt in 1909. It was first planted in an experimental way in Texas, then the seed distributed to various Experiment Stations with remarkably successful results. We grew some of it on the Hastings Farm in Middle Georgia last year and it is certainly a wonder as a hay producer. We can best describe it by saying that it has all the good qualities of Johnson Grass with a lot more of its own added, and while it looks like an extra tall-growing strain of Johnson Grass it has not a single bad quality of Johnson Grass such as the creeping underground root stocks. Sudan is an annual grass requiring reseeding every year. It can no more become a pest on your farm than can sorghum or compeas. Once killing frost comes it is dead and another seeding is necessary the next year. It easily crosses with sorghum and for that reason there is little pure or nearly pure seed of it, most of it having been grown near enough to sorghum to cross and be impure. With us, planted in rows for seed, it grew from 6 to 7 feet high. Sown broadcast for hay crop growth was about 4 feet high, furnishing two heavy cuttings, and had the season been favorable a third one would have been obtained. Four tons of dried hay per acre will not be an exceptional yield here in the Southeast. Easily cured when cut just coming into bloom. Hay is much softer than Johnson Grass, stems being much more slender and leafy. In feeding value it ranks high in comparison with other hays and will go far in providing a much more satisfactory and easily handled and cured hay than sorghum and peas. While the picture to the right is one of Natal Grass from Florida it could just as well be used to illustrate the heavy stooling out qualities of Sudan Grass, as these two new grasses closely resemble each other in general character of rank growth. For hay crop sow Sudan Grass broadcast at rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre. For growing a seed crop for your own future use plant thinly in rows 18 inches apart, using 5 to 6 pounds of seed per acre. Plant at least a small quantity of Sudan Grass this year as soon as danger from frost is past, for if you want a satisfactory hay plant for the Cotton Belt or even as far North as Ohio you can get nothing so productive. Be careful in buying Sudan Grass. Many samples we have seen contain Johnson Grass seed; others are Sudan-Sorghum crosses. We have the best seed obtainable. **Prices: 4-ounce package, 25 cents; pound, postpaid, 75 cents.** Special quotations on larger quantities.

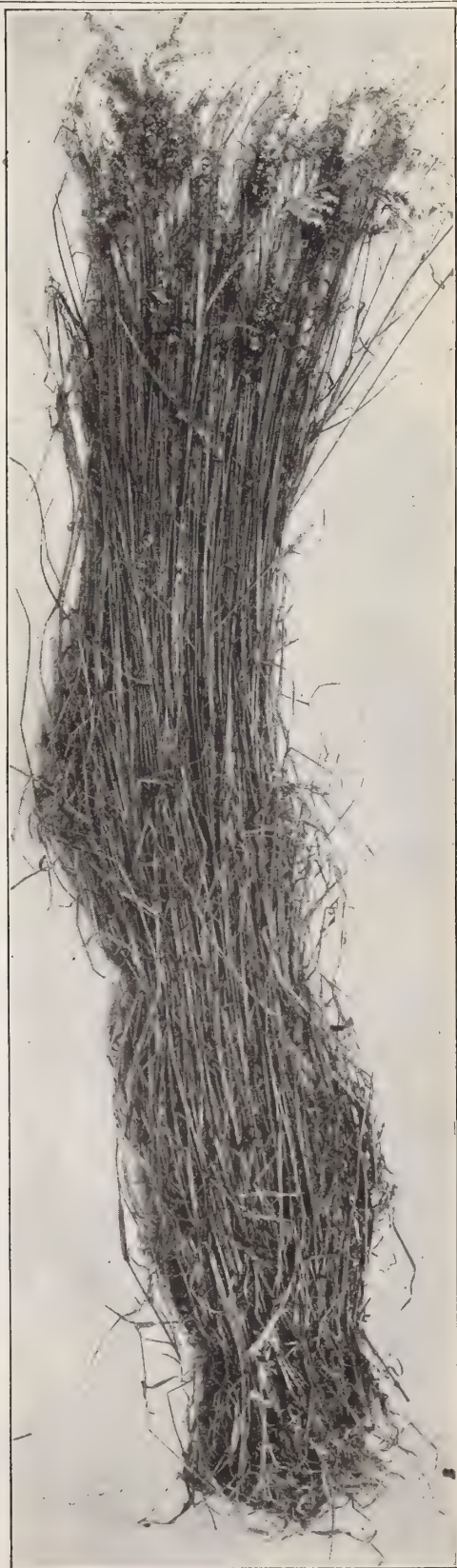
FETERITA---A Drought Beater

(No. 588) A new forage plant for the South, brought from Egypt in 1907. Similar to Kaffir Corn in general habit but grows a little taller and produces larger heads, standing erect, white seed and early maturity. Its greatest value, however, is its great ability to resist drought. In the extreme heat and drought in the Western States two years ago when corn burned up completely and all the varieties of sorghum and Kaffir corn largely failed, Feterita came through practically without damage, making a splendid crop of both grain and forage. Sown in rows like Kaffir Corn it requires 6 to 8 pounds per acre. We advise you to try at least a small planting of Feterita this year. **Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents; postpaid. In lots of 10 pounds or over, not prepaid, 15 cents per pound.**

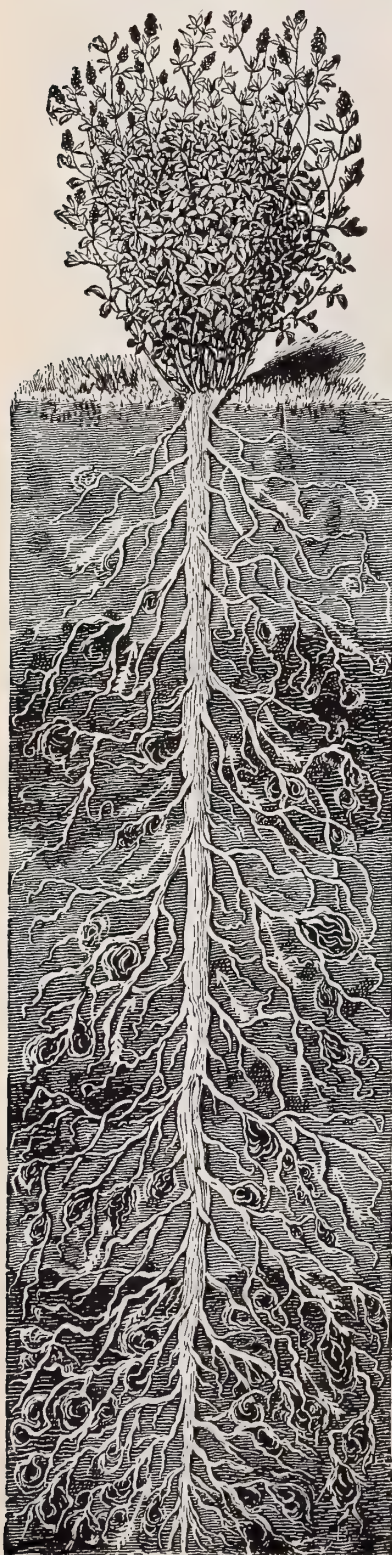
Natal Grass (No. 547) A distinct, strong-growing, hay grass for Florida and all the Lower South. Our illustration shows a single plant of it grown on Florida sandy land. It is an annual and cannot become a pest. In feeding value it is nearly as valuable as timothy and can be cut from two to three times per year. Seed is very light and fluffy and requires about 10 pounds per acre for perfect stands. Has been grown in Florida in a limited way nearly 20 years. Cut all through summer and fall. Heavy yielder and easy to cure. The man in the Lower South with a Natal Grass field never has to buy hay. Plant after weather becomes warm as it will not stand frost. **Special Pamphlet on Natal Grass on request. Prices: 4-ounce package, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. Write for quantity prices.**

Hastings' Permanent Pasture Mixture The South lacks
(No. 551) nishing nutritious grasses for stock the year round and this permanent pasture grass mixture is made up of both summer and winter growing grasses to supply this need. The best of all permanent grass mixtures for clay soils of the Central South; it contains 9 different grasses and 2 clovers, and the formula was worked out by our Mr. Hastings a number of years ago for a special customer of ours near Atlanta. Seven years after this pasture was put down it was in better condition both for grazing and hay than it was the first and second years. No Bermuda or Johnson grass in it; summer and winter grasses are blended in the right proportion to keep your pasture green the year round. With an occasional fertilizing this mixture will furnish a pasture lasting for years. Sow in either fall or as early in the spring as soil can be worked at the rate of 35 pounds per acre. **Price for 35 pounds of this mixture is \$5.50 f. o. b. Atlanta.** All grass and clover seed in this mixture is of the highest possible grade.

Hastings' Evergreen Lawn Grass Also a special mixture made
(No. 550) tains only grasses that have been successfully used on the lawns here in Atlanta for the last eight years. Lawn-making has been a serious problem in this part of the South. The trouble with varieties like Kentucky Blue Grass being that they will not stand more than one full year, going to pieces under the heat and drought the second summer. After careful experimenting we made up this mixture and it has stood the test of eight years' planting and wherever ground has been properly prepared this has been the most successful in permanency of any of the lawn mixtures in this climate. It makes a very quick show and soon becomes a beautiful velvety lawn, on well prepared soil. Stands summer heat and drought without serious injury, coming out again in good shape as soon as the rains begin again. **Pound, 45 cents; 2½ pounds, \$1.00; postpaid. Bushel (14 pounds), not prepaid, \$3.25.** Same should be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre, although heavier seeding than this would make a quicker show.



ALFALFA AND LUCERNE CLOVER (No. 500)



Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover

We call your attention especially to the illustration of alfalfa on this page, for it shows the wonderful, deep-rooting qualities of this most valuable clover plant, after it has been established several years. Alfalfa is the most talked about and most widely planted of all the varieties of clover in the world. If your land has never had alfalfa growing on it before, be sure and inoculate the seed with nitrogen gathering bacteria for alfalfa, for without inoculation success is exceedingly doubtful. This inoculation insures the presence of the nitrogen gathering bacteria necessary to bring the alfalfa plant to full success. Nitrogen gathering bacteria for alfalfa, in one-acre bottles, \$2.00 per acre. Full directions for use with every bottle; see page 11. When once established alfalfa is the most valuable permanent clover that can be grown, adapted to almost the whole South, and once well established it is permanent, furnishing from 3 to 5 cuttings a year. Its feeding value is of the very highest. After becoming established the growth is remarkably strong, the roots often penetrating 20 to 30 feet into the subsoil, using up plant food not available for any other crop. This deep-rooting puts the plant beyond reach of drought after the first season. No farmer in the South with stock can afford to let alfalfa go without trial. Sow in thoroughly prepared soil at the rate of 15 or 20 pounds per acre either broadcast or in drills. Although fall sowing is preferable, yet good results can be obtained from early spring sowing and it is well worth a careful trial and attention, especially the first year, until it becomes thoroughly established. But one cutting should be made the first year. Cut when coming into bloom, as the hay is better at that period. Do not sow on wet land. High and rather dry is preferable to any other. **Highest grade seed 98% purity or over, pound, 40 cents; postpaid.** Peck and bushel prices subject to market changes. When ready to buy write for prices.

Red Clover (No. 508) A valuable farm crop in the Northern part of the Cotton Belt. Equally good for pasture, hay or soil improvement. First crop makes rich feed and is the most valuable for hay. Red clover is a nitrogen-gathering plant and one of the best soil improvers. Clover intelligently used is one of the farmers' best friends and should be used as a rotation crop. Sow in the fall or spring, September and March being the best months. **Pound, by mail, postpaid, 40 cents.** Prices in quantity subject to market changes. Write for prices when ready to buy.

White Clover (No. 509) It does well in the Central South, but prefers rather low, moist land. Sow either in the fall or spring, five to six pounds per acre. **Best grade seed 50 cents per pound, postpaid.**

Japan Clover or Lespedeza (No. 505) One of the most valuable Southern clovers, growing well on either rich or poor soil. On poor land it has a creeping habit; on better quality of land a bush form, making a vigorous plant, growing 12 to 18 inches high. Sow in either spring or fall about 25 pounds per acre. Harrow in to the depth of 1½ to 2 inches, according to character of soil, then roll or firm the soil in the most convenient way. Makes good grazing. Well adapted to fertilizing and soil enrichment and to prevent "washing" of hill lands. Its abundant long taproots and laterals decaying make the soil porous and leave in it much valuable nitrogenous matter to be used by the succeeding crops. Roots penetrate deeply, enabling the plant to bear severe dry spells, also bring up from the subsoil valuable plant food. In Florida sow in the fall for best results; Georgia, Texas, Alabama and Mississippi sow in March or early April. **Four-ounce packet, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents; postpaid.** Ten pounds, by freight or express, not prepaid, \$2.75. Larger quantities, 25 cents per pound.

Bermuda Grass (No. 530)

While looked upon by many as a pest, it is really one of our most valuable grass plants for the South and in the Lower South especially. It is the only sure pasture grass for sandy soils; grows on all kinds of soil from heaviest clay to the lightest sand and furnishes abundant pasture. No other grass will give you so great returns with as little fertilizer and care. Seed should be sown at the rate of 5 or 6 pounds per acre between March 1st and June 1st. Seed will not germinate when ground is cold. Under favorable conditions it requires from 20 to 30 days to germinate. New crop seed arrives during the month of January from Australia, and no orders will be filled before that time. **Packet (2 ounces), 25 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.** Ten pounds or over, not prepaid, 80 cents per pound.

Red Top or Herd's Grass

(No. 545) Hay and pasture grass. Succeeds on most kinds of soil, but does best on heavy or low, moist, stiff soils. Extra fancy clean seed of best grade. **Pound, postpaid, 45 cents.** Write for market price on quantities.

Kentucky Blue Grass

(No. 533) Our seed is the best that Kentucky produces—clean, pure, and of highest vitality. For spring planting sow in February and March. Seed crop this year is fine. Fancy, re-cleaned seed: **Pound, 35 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.00; postpaid.** Bushel (14 pounds), not prepaid, about \$2.50.

Carpet Grass (No. 547) The *Paspalum Platycaule*, but generally known under its common name of "Carpet Grass." Grows splendidly on any sandy soil in the South. Good for lawns and pasture purposes along the Gulf Coast on either sandy or clay soils. Near the Gulf stays green the year round. Stools out heavily from one parent stalk and will spread out rapidly. Foliage or blades are wide and when well set forms a thick green carpet that is not uprooted by any amount of grazing. Bulletin No. 248, U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "In the Gulf Coast country carpet grass has been attracting considerable attention for lawns. Its habit of growth is similar to Bermuda." Carpet grass is easily eradicated by cultivation. Sow 7 to 10 pounds per acre broadcast. **Packet (2 ounces), 20c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.** Not prepaid, in quantity, \$1.00 per lb.



Red Top or Herd's Grass

MAKE GRASS AS WELL AS KILL GRASS

We of the South spend most of the summer killing grass in our cotton and corn fields and spend most of the winter buying grass in the shape of hay.

No farming country can be permanently prosperous without grass and live stock, and you can't keep live stock without grass-growing. It's certainly time for the South to begin thinking about the "Grass Crop." Send for our "Grass and Clover Book."

Orchard Grass (No. 542) One of our most reliable grasses for the Middle South for either hay or pasture. While succeeding well on almost all reasonable fertile soils it does best on loamy and moderately stiff uplands. Starts growth very early in the spring and continues well into the winter. A quick grower and relished by stock, especially when young, and bears closest grazing. Makes splendid hay crop and should be cut for hay when in bloom. Sow about 3 bushels per acre. **Pound, 35 cents; postpaid. Bushel (14 pounds), highest grade seed, about \$2.50.** Write for prices in bushel lots or over.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass (No. 541) Valuable hay and pasture grass. Starts early in spring and lasts until late fall. Stands mid-summer heat and drought and for hay crop gives two good cuttings per season; hay being better than timothy. Sow three bushels per acre in either fall or spring. **Pound, postpaid, 40 cents; bushel (11 pounds), about \$2.35.**

Meadow Fescue (No. 538) This grass succeeds in almost all parts of the South. Furnishes green pasture through the winter. **Pound, postpaid, 35 cents. Bushel (14 pounds), about \$2.50.**

Italian Rye Grass (No. 536) Valuable, quick-growing grass for either fall or spring planting. An annual grass, dying out the first summer, but several cuttings can be made before it dies. Sow three bushels per acre. **Pound, postpaid, 30 cents; bushel (14 pounds), not prepaid, \$1.50.**

Perennial Rye Grass (No. 535) Also known as English Rye, and is very similar to Italian Rye grass, being a little slower in growth, but has the advantage of lasting several years. Makes very heavy, leafy growth, and very fine for either pasture or hay purposes. **Pound, postpaid, 30 cents; bushel (14 pounds), not prepaid, \$1.50.**

Timothy (No. 546) A hay grass suitable only for the northern part of the South, especially hill and mountain districts. Sow fifteen pounds per acre. **Pound, postpaid, 25c; bushel (45 pounds), not prepaid, about \$4.00.**

Johnson Grass (No. 537) While considered a pest in many parts of the South it is now coming to be recognized as one of our most valuable hay and forage plants. In places where its growth can be controlled and kept from spreading into cultivated fields there is no other grass makes such enormous yields of hay. It should be cut or mowed just when seed heads begin to form, and furnishes about three cuttings per season. Sow one bushel per acre, either in fall or spring. **Pound, postpaid, 30 cents. Price per bushel of 25 pounds, about \$3.75.** Close market prices on application.

EAST COAST OR RHODES GRASS (No. 543) It's not often that a really new and valuable grass appears, but the Rhodes Grass, or "East Coast Grass," as it is more commonly known in Florida, is certainly a find, for we know of no grass so valuable for Florida and the Gulf Coast section.

Rhodes Grass has been grown on both the East and West Coasts of Florida for the last four or five years with most marked success.

Our Mr. Hastings visited the Fellsmere Farms at Fellsmere, St. Lucie County, Florida, in January, 1913, and was especially impressed with the rank growth of this grass and its fully apparent value as a hay grass, something that Florida and the Gulf Coast section has long sought. We were assured by Mr. R. L. Conkling, who has charge of the experimental work of the Fellsmere Farms, that the Rhodes Grass produced, in their experiment grounds, twelve tons of dry hay per acre the previous year. Believe us, that is some hay crop per acre for sandy land, or any soil.

It is not coarse and makes hay equal to if not superior to the best Northern timothy hay. The illustration shown on this page is from a photograph taken on the Fellsmere Farms in spring and shows only one of the nine or ten cuttings of hay per year that this magnificent hay grass produces. Just how far north Rhodes Grass can be successfully grown can not be stated at this time. From what we know of it now we believe it will prove hardy through the winter as far north as a line drawn from Macon, Georgia, through Montgomery, Alabama, Jackson, Mississippi, and Shreveport, Louisiana. Its great value makes it worth trying.

Special Rhodes Grass Circular If interested, ask for our special circular on Rhodes Grass, which goes into this subject more fully than is possible in this catalogue.

Prices Quarter pound package, postpaid, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10-pound lots or over, 75 cents per pound.

Dallis Grass (No. 534) This splendid grass has been grown most successfully in Middle Georgia for over twenty years. The first year after seeding is apt to be disappointing, but it spreads out rapidly the second season and furnishes large amounts of either hay or pasture.

Sow at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds per acre broadcast on well prepared ground any time from March 1st to May 1st, brushing or cultivating seed in lightly. No grass seed should be covered deeply. Makes largest, strongest growth during summer months. **Pound, postpaid, 50 cents. In larger quantities, not prepaid, 40 cents per pound.**



Orchard Grass



Hauling in Rhodes Grass Hay (Fellsmere, Florida)

Make More Grass in 1915



A Few From Hastings' Mixed Flower Garden—Packet, 10 Cents—(See Page 87)

HASTINGS' FLOWER SEEDS

Have no superiors and few equals. We use just as much care in the production of the finest strains of flower seeds as we do in vegetable seeds. We do this because it pays us to. Our business experience has shown us that our best advertisement is a satisfied customer, and our special high grade strains of seed are bound to make every one who plants satisfied. The increase of our sales of flower seed in the past eight years has been enormous. Our customers find that the quality of our seed and the size and brilliancy of the bloom from our special strains of flower seeds surpass anything they have ever had. Very little flower seed is grown in the United States, and we import most of ours direct from the largest and best flower seed growers of Germany and France, where great attention is paid to the production of the finest strains of flowers. We spare no trouble or expense to get the very best for our customers—the finest varieties of all flowers adapted to planting in the South. Our list of flower seed is small compared with that of many Northern seedsmen. The reason for this is that there are comparatively few flowers grown from seed that do well in the South, and our list contains nothing but what is adapted to the South. You may depend upon the fact that you can plant any variety in this list with the assurance that with proper treatment and favorable seasons you will succeed.

Our packets of flower seeds are larger than those of other seedsmen. There are enough seeds in Hastings' packets to give plenty of plants of each kind. We have no 1, 2 or 3-cent packets such as are offered occasionally. Our packets contain good seed and plenty of it. We do not put in 6 or 7 sweet peas, or 12 or 15 poppy seed, as fine as dust, and call it a packet. Our business is not conducted on that basis. We charge you a reasonable price, just what the goods are worth, and give you value received for every cent you send us, and then add to your order our free offer as shown on page 1 and first inside page of cover.

Flower seed is now one of the strong features of our business, and we lead in that just as we do in vegetable seed. **Hastings' Seeds of all varieties are Successful Seeds.**

AGERATUM Blue and White

A favorite garden flower for bedding and borders in the South. Native of Mexico and easily withstands heat of our summers. They bloom all summer, but if seed is sown in the fall they make splendid box or pot plants for winter. Sow seed in open ground in April or earlier in boxes for transplanting. Plants grow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high, with light green foliage, surmounted by clusters of small, tassel-like flowers. Of quick growth, and profuse bloomers. **Ageratum, Blue (No. 702), 5 cts.; Ageratum, White (No. 703), 5 cents, per packet. Ageratum, Blue and White Mixed (No. 701), 5c per packet.**



Ageratum

FLOWER SEEDS AND BULBS

Only such Varieties as are adapted to planting in the Southern States. You can get 5 packets of Flower Seed Free. Read Page 1 Carefully.

Liberal Premiums For 50 cents you may select Flower Seeds to the amount of 75 cents. For \$1.00 you may select Flower Seeds to the amount of \$1.50. For \$2.00 you may select For \$1.00 you may select Flower Seeds to the does NOT include Bulbs, Roots, Plants, or the Special 25 and 50 cent Flower Seed Collections on page 1.

HOW TO SOW FLOWER SEEDS

With few exceptions flower seeds are very small, and sowing them by the inexperienced often results in failure, either partial or complete, because a few simple rules are not followed out. There is nothing mysterious about success with flowers. It requires care and a little common sense. With these failure is almost impossible. It is work that can not be left to a negro farm hand or laborer. It must receive your careful personal attention. By observing closely the following rules for sowing flower seed you will have little cause for complaint of failure.

The Soil A mellow loam, which is a medium earth between the extremes of clay and sand, enriched by a compost of rotten manure and leaf mold, is adapted to the general-ity of flowering plants. Previous to planting flower beds or borders care must be taken that they are so arranged that the ground is a little elevated in the middle, allowing the water to run off, thus showing off the plants to better advantage.

Planting the Seed Make the surface as fine and smooth as possible. Cover each sort of seed to a depth proportionate to its size; seed like portulaca, petunias, etc., should be merely sprinkled on the surface of the ground, and barely covered with finely sifted, light mellow soil; press the soil down firmly over the seed with a brick or a short piece of board. For larger seed the depth should be regulated according to the size of the seed, those the size of a pinhead $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and those the size of a pea $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch or more. Procure a bit of lath (it would be better if planed smooth) about 2 feet long, press the edge down into the soil evenly, so as to make a groove as deep as the seed is to be planted, scatter the seed along this, allowing 4 or 5 of the larger to 15 or 20 of the smaller seeds to the space one plant is to occupy when grown. Cover the seed by pressing the earth over it, then turn your lath flatwise and press the soil down firmly. On light, sandy soils flower seed should be covered twice the depth that they should be in stiff or heavy clay soils.

Sowing in Boxes Almost all flowers will stand transplanting. Many of them grow better for having been transplanted. In sections liable to late spring frosts or where drouth comes in spring, it is advisable to sow seed in shallow boxes which can be placed in a warm, sunny window or on a porch. This is always advisable with the expensive seed, and those of a tropical nature, such as coleus, salvia, etc. These need a warm soil to start the seed. Sow the same as in open ground, and keep the soil moist, but not soaking wet. If surface of soil shows tendency to cake or crust, scratch it lightly to break the crust. Small seeds can not force their way through a crusted surface. As soon as the plants reach a height of 2 or 3 inches they may be transplanted to open ground, taking as much earth from the box as possible with each plant, so as not to disturb the roots more than is necessary.

SWEET ALYSSUM (704)

Free flowering annual of quick growth, beginning to bloom in early spring and continuing for a long time. Excellent for borders for flower beds, as it is of close, compact growth and even in height. Sow seed thinly, in shallow drills where plants are to stand. Grows 5 to 10 inches high. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.**

Alyssum--Little Gem

(No. 705) Plants very dwarf, spreading and uniform in growth, 3 to 4 inches high. Plants begin blooming when 2 inches high and continue long through the season. Plants are literally covered with small spikes of fragrant bloom, as many as 400 clusters having been produced on a single plant. Fine for borders. **Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents.**



Little Gem Alyssum



Hastings' Unrivalled Mixed Asters—Packet, 10 Cents; 3 Packets for 25 Cents

SEPARATE VARIETIES OF ASTERS

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED (No. 708)—Splendid large flowered variety. Fine Mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

TRUFFAUT'S PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION (No. 709)—One of the best; flowers large and double; mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

VICTORIA (No. 710)—Flowers large, showy and perfectly double. Grow about 18 inches in height. Mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

COMET (No. 711)—Very beautiful and distinct class. Long, curled and twisted petals formed into a loose half globe resembling Japanese Chrysanthemums. All colors mixed. Packet, 10 cents.

Free Flower Seed Offer

eral planting of flowers around Southern homes. That's why we are making our splendid offer of 5 packets of flower seed free as a premium on every order amounting to 50 cents or over. These are illustrated in colors on the second page of our catalogue cover, and full particulars of the offer will be found on page 1 of this catalogue. Take advantage of our offer.

ABRONIA More commonly called "California" or "Sand Verbena." Especially adapted to the light, sandy and clay lands of the Lower South. A trailing plant that grows luxuriantly in dry, open soils. Sow seeds in April where plants are to stand.

ABRONIA—Mixed (No. 716)—Best shades of yellow and rosy pink—best varieties of the larger flowered sorts. Packet, 5 cents.

Alabama "Last spring I sent you an order and have never had better results. It seemed as if two plants came up for every seed I planted. You will get all our future orders."—Mrs. Wade Lunley, Dallas County, Ala.

Balsam Apple (No. 727)

Quick growing climber, ornamental foliage, interesting and valuable fruits which are esteemed for medicinal purposes; the fruits bursting and throwing the seed a considerable distance is a source of amusement for the children. Packet, 5 cents.

Balloon Vine (No. 728) Interesting climber from the East Indies. A general favorite. Rapid growing annual climber delighting in warm situation. Small white flower, followed by inflated seed vessel like miniature balloons. Packet, 5 cents.



Abronia or Sand Verbena

ASTERS

HASTINGS' UNRIVALLED MIXED (707)

Our mixed asters are well worthy of the name of unrivalled. Hastings' mixture has no rival. It is made up by ourselves of over twenty varieties of the finest asters grown for us by one of the greatest aster specialists of Germany.

No such superb collection has ever been offered by any seedsman before. It contains the German, Boltze's Dwarf Bouquet, Mignon, Queen, Pyramidal Bouquet, Chrysanthemum Flowered, Victoria, Crown, Perfection, German Quilled, Comet, Giant Comet, Lady, Queen of the Market, Victoria Needle, Washington, Imbricated Pompon, Jewel, Betteridge's Quilled, Cocardeau, Tall Chrysanthemum, and White Branching, each of them except the last being in assorted colors. Our unrivalled mixture will make a magnificent display, one that should be in every flower garden in the South. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Culture No one flower has had more attention paid to it by seed growers than the aster, and none show greater improvements than it does. Here in the South it gives marked success, and by a little disbudbing, letting only a few blossoms come on each plant, flowers are large as ordinary chrysanthemums can be had, and before the chrysanthemum comes in. The Aster is constantly growing in popular favor and is worthy of more extended culture in the South. For early flowering, seed may be sown in January and February in boxes in the house and transplanted to the open after danger of hard frost is past. Sow seed in open ground in shallow drills when trees start to leaf out, and when 2 to 3 inches high transplant to beds where they are to bloom. For late fall flowering, seed may be sown in May or June. They grow luxuriantly in any good garden soil and the mass of bloom from a small bed will repay you for the slight trouble necessary to grow them to perfection. Keep the beds weeded and free from grass so that the plants have full chance for development.

12 Roses 3 Red, 3 Yellow, 3 Pink, 3 White, all different varieties of ever-bloomers, post-paid **75c**

See illustration of each variety in colors on next to last page of cover of this catalogue.

WHITE BRANCHING (No. 712)—Pure white. Resembles a large white chrysanthemum, nearly 4 inches in diameter. Flowers borne on long, stiff stems which branch freely. Packet, 10 cents.

BRANCHING ASTERS MIXED (No. 713)—This type forms broad handsome bushes covered with large, long-petaled flowers, graceful and feathery in effect. Mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET (No. 714)—Graceful spreading habit. Flowers early, nearly two weeks ahead of other varieties. Mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

TRIUMPH (No. 715)—Flowers of peony form; petals beautifully incurved. Color scarlet, very rich and brilliant. Packet, 10 cents.

We believe thoroughly in the beautifying of homes in the South through the use of flowers. We want to live to see the day when every home, no matter how humble, will be surrounded by beds of flowering plants. They add to the beauty of beautiful places, they give a touch of color to the weather beaten and run down places. We want to do our share toward encouraging a more general planting of flowers around Southern homes.

That's why we are making our splendid offer of 5 packets of flower seed free as a premium on every order amounting to 50 cents or over. These are illustrated in colors on the second page of our catalogue cover, and full particulars of the offer will be found on page 1 of this catalogue. Take advantage of our offer.

AMARANTHUS

Annual plants, grown both for foliage and the showy flower clusters. There are two types, one valued for the brilliant coloring of the leaves, the other for large feathery plumes or spray of rich crimson flowers. Sow in March and April.

Amaranthus Caudatus (No. 718)—(Love Lies Bleeding)—Of stiff, erect growth, 3 feet high, with numerous sprays of rich crimson flowers. Packet, 5 cts.

Amaranthus Tricolor (No. 719)—(Joseph's Coat)—Has a single, erect stalk and brilliant colored leaves when full grown. The rich yellow and red markings are very distinct. Packet, 5 cts.

Amaranthus Cruentus (No. 720)—(Prince's Feather)—Tall growing with leaves purple or purplish green. Packet, 5 cents.

Amaranthus Salicifolius (No. 721)—(Fountain Plant)—Grows 2 to 3 feet high, of pyramidal form. Packet, 5 cents.



Amaranthus Tricolor



Royal Prize Camellia Flowered Balsams

BALSAM THE OLD-FASHIONED FLOWER TOUCH-ME-NOT OR LADY-SLIPPER

The old and familiar Touch-Me-Not or Lady-Slipper improved until those familiar with the old forms would hardly recognize the large waxy flowers with their elegant shades of color and variegations as belonging to the same class. They grow luxuriantly all through the South with little attention in any good garden soil, and well repay one for the little trouble. Sow in open ground after danger of frost is past, or earlier in protected boxes. For best growth and effect plants should be set about one foot apart.

BALSAM—Hastings' Royal Prize Camellia Flowered Mixed (No. 731)—One of our special strains, surpassing all others in brilliancy of colors, size of flowers and freedom of bloom. Should be planted from 1½ to 2 feet apart to allow space for full development of strong and vigorous plants. They will surprise you. **Packet, 10c; 3 packets, 25c.**



A Single Plant of Our Best German Carnation

BALSAM—Double Rose Flowered Mixed (No. 732)—Very double and large flowers of finest shades and colors. This is identical with what is sold by many seedsmen as Camellia Flowered. **Packet, 10c.**

BALSAM—Double Spotted (No. 733)—A strain for those preferring variegated bloom rather than solid color. **Packet, 10 cents.**

BALSAM—Extra Fine Mixed (No. 734)—Very fine double flowers from best German growers. **Pkt., 5c.**

Carnations

Carnations are now one of the most popular flowers and are easily grown from seed. The Double German and Grenadin are not in their full development until the second year; the Chaubauds and Marguerites come to full bloom in from 4 to 6 months from the time seed is sown.

Finest Double German Mixed (No. 743)—The true double carnation. Our strain of this is rather early; from seed sown in early spring some blooms will be had the following fall. Our seed is saved from the choicest double colors. **Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.**

Grenadin (No. 744)—Not quite so double as the German. In color the brightest shade of brilliant scarlet. It's certainly a beauty. **Packet, 15c; 2 packets, 25c.**

Chaubaud (No. 745)—A superb new strain. Strong, healthy, vigorous plants, bearing large, very double, deliciously fragrant flowers of the finest colors. Blooms in five months from seed. **Packet, 15 cents; 2 packets, 25 cents.**

Marguerite (No. 746)—An everblooming carnation, blooming in 4 months from seed. While the flowers are smaller than the regular carnations, their earliness and abundance more than make up for the difference, in size. **Mixed—Packet, 10 cents.**

Giant Marguerite (No. 747)—An extra large strain producing flowers 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. Not quite so free a bloomer as the other. **Packet, 15 cents.**

Abutilon

More commonly known as "Flowering Maple." Splendid bedding plant for partly shaded locations or for pot culture, for porches or indoors. Our Royal Prize strain is of the finest mixed colors. Varied in form and color of flower, leaf and growth. Easily grown from seed, which should be sown in boxes in March and April. **Abutilon, Mixed (No. 722)—Packet, 10 cents.**

Antirrhinum

(Snap Dragon)—The old-fashioned snap dragon, largely improved by special cultivation and selection. Sow in open ground in March and April, or earlier in boxes. Of easiest culture and well adapted to the Central South. If seed is not sown in early spring they will not bloom until the second season. They are hardy and will stand the winter here if slightly protected. Our seed is from one of the most careful seed growers of Germany who makes a specialty of antirrhinums. **Antirrhinum, Finest Mixed (No. 723)—Packet, 5 cents.**

Aristolochia

(Dutchman's Pipe) (No. 724)—A splendid climber of tropical origin, well adapted for porches, trellises or arbors in the Central and Lower South. Leaves dark green and plants of rapid growth when planted in good loamy soil or one that has been well manured. They need plenty of sunshine. The variety we offer (Elegans) is odorless. Flowers 3 inches across, purple and white blotched. Plant seed where plants are to stand about May 1st. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Bryanopsis (No. 729)

A very attractive climbing vine of quick growth with ornamental deep cut foliage. Flowers small but are quickly succeeded by small, round, dark green seed pods, striped with lines of pure white. The plants are quickly covered with these brightly marked fruits, making a very showy and pleasing effect. Very pleasing to the children. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Bellis Perennis (No. 730)

(Double English Daisy) The true English daisy, perfectly hardy and suited to cool, rather moist locations. Blooms in earliest spring and late fall. Sow seed early in boxes or shallow drills, then transplant to permanent location. Treat same as violets. Can be flowered through the winter if placed in boxes in pits or planted out in cold frames. Flowers very double. Plants spread rapidly in rich soil. **Finest Mixed, Pkt., 10c.**

Cacalia (No. 737)

(Tassel Flower)—Plants 18 inches high, branching freely and producing clusters of red and yellow tassel-like flowers. **Packet, 5c.**

Canterbury Bells

(Campanula)—Sown early in the South these will bloom the first (No. 738) season. Sow in a rather shaded location, as soon as ground can be worked, and they will give an abundance of bloom through the fall. Sow seeds thinly in beds and cover not more than a quarter inch. Our strain of this is of medium size, growing about 18 inches high.

Finest Double and Single Mixed—Beautifully bell-shaped flowers, all colors mixed. **Packet, 5 cents.**

TUBEROSES, 6 FOR 20c, 12 FOR 30c.



Antirrhinum or Snap Dragon

Hastings' Hybrid Coleus (740)

There are no finer decorative foliage plants for the South than our fine Hybrid Coleus, easily raised from seed sown in boxes in February and March and placed in a warm, sunny window. The seed is small and should not be covered more than ¼ of an inch. Keep moist, but not wet. When young plants are 3 or 4 inches high or when danger of frost is past, set in open ground. Our mixture of seed of coleus is saved from some of the finest exhibition plants and contains all the best fancy striped and blotched sorts. **Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.**



Hastings' Hybrid Coleus

Calliopsis or

Coreopsis

Bright, showy plants, growing with greatest profusion in any good garden soil. Plants 1 to 2 feet high, covered with brilliant and showy flowers, both double and single. Sow in early spring, in open, where plants are to stand.

Tall Varieties, Mixed (No. 741)—Grow 1½ to 2 feet in height. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Dwarf, Mixed (No. 742)—Grow about 1 ft. high. **Pkt., 5c.**

Carnations are now one of the most popular flowers and are easily grown from seed. The Double German and Grenadin are not in their full development until the second year; the Chaubauds and Marguerites come to full bloom in from 4 to 6 months from the time seed is sown.

Finest Double German Mixed (No. 743)—The true double carnation. Our strain of this is rather early; from seed sown in early spring some blooms will be had the following fall. Our seed is saved from the choicest double colors. **Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.**

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Chaubaud (No. 745)—A superb new strain. Strong, healthy, vigorous plants, bearing large, very double, deliciously fragrant flowers of the finest colors. Blooms in five months from seed. **Packet, 15 cents; 2 packets, 25 cents.**

Marguerite (No. 746)—An everblooming carnation, blooming in 4 months from seed. While the flowers are smaller than the regular carnations, their earliness and abundance more than make up for the difference, in size. **Mixed—Packet, 10 cents.**

Giant Marguerite (No. 747)—An extra large strain producing flowers 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. Not quite so free a bloomer as the other. **Packet, 15 cents.**

Hastings' Large Flowering Cannas (No. 748)

Few plants have shown so great improvement in recent years as the Canna. They retain their value as a tropical looking foliage plant, at the same time the magnificent bloom of these newer varieties in many instances is equal to that of the most costly orchids. They are easily grown anywhere in the South, and bloom the first season from seed. Start the seed in boxes in February and March in a warm place. These boxes should be shallow and filled with rich garden soil sifted fine. The seeds have a hard outer covering. This must be either filed or cut through so that moisture can reach the germ. If not filed or cut, they often remain dormant for many years. When young plants show 4 or 5 leaves they can be transplanted to open ground, if all danger of frost is past and the ground is warm. Make soil very rich and set 1½ feet apart each way. We have seed saved from the finest introduction embracing all the finest shades and colors. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; postpaid.

Canna Roots Named varieties (order by color), 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid. Assorted varieties, 6 for 40 cents; 75 cents per dozen; postpaid. (See special named varieties, page 89.)

Candytuft or Iberis A well-known garden favorite for beds, borders and edging. Sow seed as soon as soil can be worked in spring. When well up thin out to 4 or 5 inches apart; especially desirable for early summer beds.

CANDYTUFT, Pure White (No. 759)—The common White Candytuft. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; postpaid.

CANDYTUFT, Empress (No. 760)—Extra large spikes with pure white flowers. Fine for cutting. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

CANDYTUFT, Dark Crimson (No. 761)—Darkest shade of crimson. Packet, 5c.

CANDYTUFT, Mixed (No. 758)—All shades and colors of the annual sorts. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; postpaid.

Centaurea--Dusty Miller (No. 755) Largely used for borders or edgings, and thrives in all parts of the South. Height about one foot. Packet, 10 cents.

Centaurea--Bachelor's Button (No. 756) Attractive flowers of easiest culture, blooming through the entire summer. Finest Mixed. Packet, 5 cents; postpaid.

Centaurea Imperialis or Sweet Sultan (No. 757)

This superb new strain of the "Sweet Sultan" is splendid. Produces long stemmed blossoms 3 to 4 inches across and very fragrant. Colors from white through shades of red, blue, lilac, royal purple, etc. Of strong, bushy form, and of earliest culture. Does best planted very early in season. Packet, 10 cents.

Clarkia One of the most popular of annual flowers. Better for Central South than for Florida and the Gulf Coast regions. They are semi-hardy, standing considerable cold, and of the easiest culture. Sow in good garden soil as early as ground can be worked. They are rapid growers and constant bloomers from May to September. Single Mixed (No. 750)—All colors—Packet, 5 cents. Double Mixed (No. 751)—All colors—Packet, 5 cents.



Flower of Cobia Scandens

ered not more than a half inch; less than that is better. Can also be sown in pots and transplanted if care is taken not to disturb the roots at time of transplanting. Packet, 10 cents.

Celosia or Cockscomb Sow seed thinly in drills; when the trees come in leaf, transplant to 12 inches apart when the plants are three in. high. They develop abnormally large flower heads or combs, are showy and of easiest culture.

Celosia Cristata (No. 765)—The large, close-headed form. Mixed colors. Packet, 5 cents.
Celosia Plumosa (No. 766)—This is a distinct form different from the other. Heads, instead of being close, are loose and feathery, borne on long stems. Mixed colors. Packet, 5 cents.

12 FINE EXCELSIOR TUBEROSES, 30 Cts., POSTPAID

Certainly Well Treated

"I wish to thank you for all the seeds sent last year, and desire to say I have certainly been well treated. Strawberry plants, asparagus and rose bushes were certainly fine and are all doing well."

Mrs. J. S. Holloway, DeSoto County, Florida.



Hastings' Large Flowering French Cannas

Single Mixed (No. 750)—All colors—Packet, 5 cents. Double Mixed (No. 751)—All colors—Packet, 5 cents.

Cleome or Spider Plant (No. 752) A very free flowering, hardy annual of branching habit, growing 4 to 6 feet in height; each plant terminates in a large spike of rosy-pink flowers. Plants grow freely from seed sown in open ground early in summer and continuing until cut off by frost. Fresh flowers appear constantly at tops of the branches as they increase in height; they have long slender stems, making them quite feathery in appearance. The flowers are succeeded by long seed pods on slender stems, and as they are set thickly on the stalks, have slight resemblance to a giant centipede or spider. Packet, 10 cents.

Cyclamen--Persicum (No. 753) Popular, free blooming, bulbous plants for home culture. Seeds produce the bulbs which flower the following spring. These should be grown entirely in boxes and pots, never in the open ground. Colors range from pure white to deep crimson. Finest mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Cypress Vine The most graceful of all small vines and easily grown anywhere in the South. For a neat trellis or ornamenting the trunks of trees it is unexcelled. It has a profusion of scarlet and white star-shaped blossoms, and its finely cut foliage is particularly adapted to ornamental work. Grows 10 to 12 feet high and if planted thick in good soil will make a dense growth. We can supply the colors, scarlet and white, separately or mixed. **CYPRESS VINE, Scarlet (No. 769)**—Packet, 5 cents. **CYPRESS VINE, White (No. 770)**—Packet, 5 cents. **CYPRESS VINE, Mixed (No. 768)**—Packet, 5 cents.

Cobia Scandens (No. 767) A splendid tropical climber from Mexico, entirely adapted to the whole South. A rapid grower,

quickly attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet, covered profusely with deep reddish violet purple bell-shaped flowers as shown in illustration. Leaves in pairs on a central leaf stock, which terminates in a slender tendril like those of the sweet peas, enabling the vines to cling closely to strings, wires or trellises. Do not plant seed in open ground until trees are in full leaf and ground is warm. Seeds are very thin and flat and will germinate more quickly if set on edge and covered.



Single Flower of Cosmos (Page 84)



Japanese and Chinese Chrysanthemums

Eschscholtzia Or California Poppy—One of our most popular flowers for bedding in the South. Sow as early in the spring as ground can be worked, scattering seed thinly over the surface and raking in lightly. They are low spreading plants as shown in our illustration below. They are covered with large showy flowers, making the most brilliant display beds that can be made. No plant is more popular in the South than this. **Eschscholtzia, Single Mixed (No. 800)**—Single, cup-shaped flowers, in shades of bright yellow, orange and white. **Packet, 5c.** **Eschscholtzia, Double Mixed (No. 801)**—Same as the single in habit of growth and colors, except that the flowers are double. **Packet, 5c.**

Chrysanthemums (Chinese and Japanese)—This is one of the best flowers for the South and is easily raised from the seed, the plants from early sown seed flowering the same year. Almost all the new and striking varieties are the result of plants grown from seed, and the amateur is as liable to originate new and splendid varieties as is the professional florist. They are of the easiest culture and always give satisfaction to those who cultivate them. These are all hardy in this latitude and farther South, and can be left in the open ground through the winter. Sow seed in shallow boxes, barely covering the seed with finely sifted soil. Keep moist and place box in a warm sunny room. When young plants are 3 inches high transplant to open ground. Our supply of seed is saved from the Japanese and Chinese varieties (named sorts) and the bloom you get will surprise you with the odd and beautiful forms of the flowers and abundance of the bloom during the fall months. **Packet, 25c; 2 packets, 45c.**

Cosmos Handsome, very free flowering annual originally from Mexico. Adapted to the entire South. Do not plant in soil too rich, as it makes too tall a growth. Sandy or light clay soils are best. Sow as soon as danger from frost is past in open ground. They grow 4 to 6 feet tall and are covered profusely with flowers from August until frost. White, pink and crimson mixed. **Cosmos, Finest Mixed (No. 762)**—**Packet, 5 cents.**

Giant of California (No. 763)—A large flowering strain, the flowers being more than double the size of the original strain. Flowers pink, white and crimson mixed. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Delphinium (Larkspur) Quick growing, very free flowering annual, producing erect spikes of beautiful flowers of various colors. Sow in early spring, thinly in shallow drills. Thin out after well up, to 10 or 12 inches apart. This makes a pleasing display and is very satisfactory.

Delphinium, Dwarf Double German Mixed (No. 775)—Of rather dwarf growth, 10 to 11 inches high. The branching spikes are thickly set with double flowers of many distinct colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Delphinium, Tall Double German Mixed (No. 776)—Grow 2 feet in height. The tall, rock-like spikes are profusely covered with fully double flowers of various colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Digitalis (Fox Glove) Fox Glove is one of the easiest of culture. In the South it prefers partially shaded locations, but does well in open. It is a beautiful plant, and also valuable for medicinal purposes, for which the leaves of the second year's growth are used. Mixed colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

12 Superb Everblooming Roses, 75 Cents, Postpaid



Delphinium or Larkspur



Hastings' Superb Mixed Dianthus (No. 778), or Garden Pinks—Packet, 10 Cents; 3 Packets, 25 Cents

Hastings' Superb Mixed Dianthus (778)

Most of our friends prefer a few plants of many varieties of pinks and do not wish to buy each variety separately. To meet this demand we have made up a magnificent mixture of all the following varieties and many others, giving a mixture of all the Chinese and Japanese Pinks, giving the widest range of form, color and markings imaginable. **Large packet, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents.** You will be surprised at the beauty of this mixture in your flower garden.

DIANTHUS—Chinensis (No. 779)—Double China Pink. Free bloomer. All shades and colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

D.—Heddewiggii (Japanese) (No. 782)—Finest double mixed, large flowers, often 2 to 3 inches in diameter. **Packet, 5 cents.**

D.—Heddewiggii Atrosanguinea (783)—Double Crimson. **Pkt., 5c.**

D.—Mourning Pink (No. 784)—Extra double flowers with body covering of very dark velvet mahogany, almost black, in striking contrast to the finely fringed edges of pure white. **Packet, 5 cents.**

D.—Double Diadem Pink (No. 785)—Very large double flowers, finely marked. Magnificent in both coloring and varieties. Mixed colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

D.—Crimson Belle (No. 786)—Single. Large flowers of deepest glowing crimson, beautifully fringed. **Packet, 5 cents.**

D.—Eastern Queen (No. 787)—Large single flowers, 2 to 4 inches across. Finely fringed, beautifully stained in rich shadings of silvery white, each flower having crimson center. **Packet, 5 cents.**

D.—The Bride (No. 788)—Large handsome flowers of silvery white with rich purplish red eye surrounded by a still darker crimson ring. **Packet, 5 cents.**

D.—Lacinatus (No. 789)—Large single and double fringed flowers in many distinct colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

D.—Salmon Queen (No. 790)—Single flowers of beautifully rosy salmon color, a rare shade of pinks. **Packet, 10 cents.**

D.—Imperialis (No. 791)—Double Imperial Pink. Double full centered flowers, large and showy. Fine range of colors and markings. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Like Fairyland

"My sister had a most beautiful yard. Phlox does advertise Hastings' Seeds. Friends would try to count the many colors. Petunias were the prettiest in town. Two packets of your seed made this place look like fairyland."

Mrs. J. P. Jones, Gordon County, Georgia.

HASTINGS' SUPERB DAHLIAS

No flower in recent years has shown such great improvement as has the Dahlia. The present strains produce flowers of largest size and striking brilliancy of colors. The more we grow the improved strains the more we are convinced that it is one of the coming popular flowers, a real rival of the chrysanthemum. Easily raised from seed in the South, blooming late the first season. Sow seed in February in shallow boxes; place in a warm, sunny position. When plants are 3 to 4 inches high, and danger of frost is past, transplant to open ground, 3 feet apart. Plant in rich or well manured soil, cultivate frequently and keep free from grass and weeds. After frost kills the tops, cut them off within a few inches of the ground and cover several inches with a mulch of stable manure, leaves or grass. This is sufficient protection for the bulbs anywhere in the South in ordinary winters. For Dahlia Roots see page 89.

Dahlia, Double Mixed (No. 792)—A splendid strain of double flowers, including all colors. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Hastings' Superb Double Mixed (No. 793)—This is the best strain of large, double flowering Dahlia. Seed saved from the finest named varieties, including all shades and colors. This will give you a magnificent collection of the best varieties. **Packet, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.**

Dahlia, Single Mixed (No. 794)—Seed saved from named single varieties. Flowers not so large as the double varieties, but bloom earlier and more freely than the double sorts. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Cactus Dahlias (No. 795)—The new strain is very popular wherever grown, being especially valuable for cut-flower work. Petals of the large flowers are beautifully pointed and the range of coloring is remarkably fine and satisfactory. **Mixed colors. Packet, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.**

Forget-Me-Not Favorite everywhere for beds or borders. Sow in open ground, thinly, as soon as ground can be worked, thinning out to 5 inches apart.

Forget-Me-Not, Blue (No. 804)—**Packet, 5 cents.**

Forget-Me-Not, White (No. 805)—**Packet, 5 cents.**

Forget-Me-Not, Blue and White Mixed (No. 806)—**Packet, 5 cents.**

Gaillardia (No. 808) Also known as Blanket Flower, and well adapted to our section. It thrives in the poorest and driest of soils, and the plants are covered with large showy flowers during the season. Plants are of strong, spreading growth, 18 inches in height. The large brilliant flowers are borne singly on long stems. Sow broadcast in early spring, covering seed lightly with a rake.

Gaillardia Picta—Mixed colors and finest shades, fine for cut flowers or for display bedding. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Godetia (No. 809) The Godetias are little known in the South, but are well worthy of attention, being a splendid bedding plant. They are profuse and constant bloomers, and their delicate tints of crimson, rose-pink and white make them very attractive when in full bloom. **Half Dwarf varieties mixed. Packet, 5 cents.**

Heliotrope (No. 818) This garden favorite, easily grown from seed, is always a favorite. Start seed in February, in boxes in warm sunny situation, covering seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. When frost is past transplant to open ground in partially shaded location. A single spray of the deliciously fragrant bloom will perfume a whole room. All shades mixed, including **Dark Blue, Light Blue, White and Rose Shades.** These are from large flowered varieties. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Hibiscus (No. 811) **Mixed Colors**—Grow two to three feet high, branching freely. Flowers white, yellow, carmine and striped. **Packet, mixed colors, 10 cents.**

Double Hollyhocks Our Double Hollyhocks are far superior to the old single and semi-double sorts. Once established they grow and bloom freely for years.

Sow in early spring, in boxes or beds and when 6 to 8 inches high transplant to their permanent place in open ground, placing them $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart. Give them rich soil in a moist location, or where plenty of water can be given. We can supply separate colors, if desired, in **Pure White (No. 813), Sulphur Yellow (No. 814), Crimson (No. 815), Lilac (No. 816).** Each 10 cents per packet.

Finest Double Mixed (No. 812)—Contains all the above named colors and others. **Packet, 10 cents.**

ICE PLANT (No. 820) Handsome trailing plant, for baskets or boxes. Easily grown from seed sown where plants are wanted to stand. The plants appear as if covered with crystals, shining brightly in the light. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Japanese (Humulus Japonicus). Very rapid growing annual climber, of the easiest culture, indispensable for covering verandas, trellises or unsightly fences. Sow in spring where plants are to stand. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Hop (No. 821) In recent years a new race of Morning Glories came to us from Japan, of such large size, vigorous growth and rich colors, varied by all sorts of remarkable and beautiful variations, striped and blotched in every manner imaginable, that we can hardly recognize in it the original type. These new embrace something over 30 distinct shades and colors, and some show variegated foliage, the rich dark green being blotched with white and golden yellow. A packet of them will surprise you with the rich return of beauty and flowers covering your porches, trellises and fences. **Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.**

Japanese Morning Glories (No. 836) (Convolvulus) All sorts of beautiful variations, striped and blotched in every manner imaginable, that we can hardly recognize in it the original type. These new embrace something over 30 distinct shades and colors, and some show variegated foliage, the rich dark green being blotched with white and golden yellow. A packet of them will surprise you with the rich return of beauty and flowers covering your porches, trellises and fences. **Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.**

Dwarf Morning Glories (No. 837)—A perfect bush form growing about one foot tall. **Mixed, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.**

Tall Morning Glories (No. 838)—The old favorite. **Best Mixed colors. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.**

Florida "Rose plants received today: they are fine. I didn't check them to see if they corresponded with advertisement. It wasn't necessary. They were beyond any criticism."—Geo. M. White, Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida.



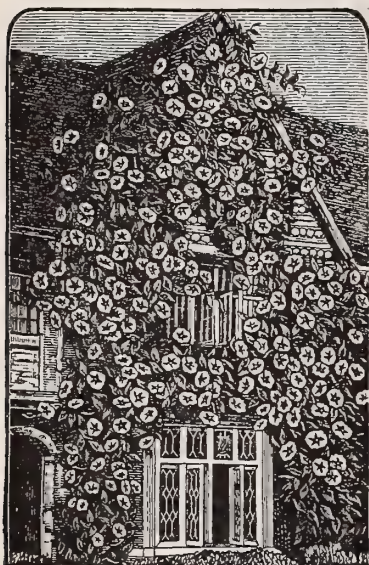
Open Flower of New Cactus Dahlia



Hastings' Double Hollyhocks



Our Imperial Japanese Morning Glories



White Moonflower

Mignonette (No. 828) The pure sweet scented Mignonette, delightfully fragrant. Packet, 5c; oz., 10cts.
Moonflower The Ipomeas (Moonflower) are popular everywhere in the South as a climber and shade for the porches, trellises and arbors. They make a rapid growth and a dense shade, protecting porches from the hot rays of the sun. They grow 30 feet high in good soil, branching freely, and at night and during cloudy days are covered with large flowers. Seeds should be planted after all danger of frost is past, where plants are to stand, about 10 inches apart. They can be planted earlier in pots in the house and transplanted when 6 inches high. The seeds are very hard, and to insure germination cut or file through this hard outer shell before planting. Cover one inch deep.

Ipomea Grandiflora Alba (No. 833)—The true white Mexican Moonflower with its immense white bloom 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Packet, 10 cents.

Ipomea, Heavenly Blue (No. 834)—A splendid companion plant for the white. Flowers very large and of a deep sky blue with reddish purple rays. There is nothing in a blue color excelling the shade of the "Heavenly Blue." It is becoming much more popular than the white. Packet, 10 cents.

Ipomea Setosa or Brazilian Morning Glory (No. 835)—Grows 40 to 50 feet in height, making even a more dense shade than the White or Blue Moonflower. Flowers are often 5 inches in diameter and of a bright shade of lavender pink. Very popular wherever known. Packet, 10 cents.



Hastings' Special Mixed Nasturtiums

Kenilworth Ivy (No. 822) Or *Liniaria*—A splendid hanging basket plant. Sow seed in a cool moist place in early spring. Easily transplanted to baskets, pots or porch boxes when well up. Packet, 10 cents.

Kochia or Mexican Burning Bush (No. 823) A splendid and novel plant. An easily grown annual plant suitable for all parts of the South. Sown thinly in spring when leaves begin to appear on the trees, it soon forms a cypress-like hedge of symmetrical form and of lively green color; by midsummer it attains a height of about 3 feet and on approach of cool weather the whole plant becomes a deep red. One of the most novel and interesting plants that can be grown from seed in any flower garden. Packet, 10 cents.

Lantana--French Hybrids (No. 825) Shrubby verbena-like plants, continuous bloomers, delighting in the warm sunshine of Southern summers. Sow early in boxes or sheltered beds, transplanting after danger from frost to open ground, 1½ to 2 feet apart. French Hybrids, Mixed—Packet, 10 cents.

Lobelia (No. 826) Very popular edging or border plants, suitable also for pots or hanging baskets. Sow seeds in open ground in April. Flowers shades of white and blue mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

Matricaria--Feverfew (No. 827) A free flowering half hardy perennial growing 18 inches in height. Sow seed in the early spring in open ground. In the fall the flowers appear in clusters on long stems. Flowers very double, pure white and fine for cut flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Marvel of Peru or Four O'Clocks (No. 829) Showy, free flowering annuals adapted to all parts of the South. Sow seed thinly in the open where plants are to stand. If preferred, they can be transplanted. Sow after danger of frost is past.

Mixed All colors—Grow 2 to 3 feet high, branching freely. Flowers white, yellow, carmine and striped. Packet, 5 cents.

Marigolds Free flowering, garden favorites, doing splendidly all over the South. The new and improved types are far superior to the small flowers of the old forms. Sow seed thinly in open ground when leaves of trees are out in early spring.

Tall Double African, Mixed (No. 830)—Extra large flowers, grows 14 to 18 inches tall. Various shades of yellow. A bed of these will please you. Packet, 5 cents.

Tall French, Mixed (No. 831)—Smaller sized flowers, of deeper color than the African. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf French (No. 832)—Grows 6 to 8 inches high, rather small, highly colored flowers. Pkt., 5c.



Hastings' Superb Mixed Pansies—(See Page 87)

Mimulus Tigrinus

(No. 839) (Monkey Flower)—Spotted and tinged varieties mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

Nigella (Love in Mist, Devil in Bush)—(No. 844)—Free flowering plants, finely cut foliage, peculiar and interesting flowers. Packet, 5c.

**Beautify Your Home
With Flowers**

Hastings' Special Mixed Nasturtiums

These may be termed everybody's flowers. No flower garden is complete without them. Perfectly at home in all parts of the South, they furnish a never failing display of brilliant bloom all through the season. Sow in any good garden soil, when leaves are well out on the trees, scattering the seed thinly. When well up thin out the tall sorts six inches apart, and ten inches for the dwarf varieties. Our mixture of Nasturtiums comes to us direct from the great Nasturtium specialists in France and Germany. No such brilliant range of shades and colors has ever been seen before in Nasturtium mixtures. They please every one who plants them and are sure to satisfy you if you want the best there is to be had. Illustration in colors on cover.

Hastings' Tall, Mixed (No. 843)—All shades and colors of the tall growing varieties; only large flowering varieties in this. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents.

Hastings' Dwarf, Mixed (No. 842)—Flowers large, gorgeous and brilliant. All shades, colors and varieties. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents.

FREE FLOWER SEED Be sure and take advantage of our offer of five packets flower seed free. For full particulars see page 1, also illustration in color on second page of catalogue cover.

Hastings' Finest Mixed Sweet Peas (No. 883)

Seed Crops of Sweet Peas are very short this season owing to very unfavorable weather conditions and prices are higher than usual.

Every year this splendid mixture of sweet peas becomes more popular and rightfully so. It's usually the case that sweet pea mixtures are made up from the inferior sorts, dull colors, or any kinds that the seedsmen might have plenty of. Not so with our mixture. It is made up from 70 of the best varieties in existence, these being selected after careful observation of some 500 named sorts. Every one of these 70 varieties are grown separately under name. When these reach our warehouse the mixture is made, just the right quantity of each color and shade going in to give the finest blending of colors to give you a most pleasing assortment of shade, color and resistance to hot sun. Sweet peas can be sown in January, February and March in rows where they can be brushed or run on wires. If long flowering period is desired dig trenches about 12 inches deep, fill in about 6 inches with well-rotted manure and top soil well mixed; plant seed on this and cover 2 to 3 inches. After seed comes up keep drawing in earth until trench is filled level with the ground. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.**

Sweet Peas (Separate Colors) Many prefer to plant the colors separately. We can supply you the best varieties for the South in the following colors: **Pure White (No. 884), Pink (No. 885), Lavender (No. 886), Navy Blue (No. 887), Red (No. 888), and Striped or Variegated (No. 889).** Each, packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Spencer Type Sweet Peas (No. 896) A new race or type of sweet peas with extra large flowers, fully double the size of the older forms under good cultivation. Many of the Spencers have wavy and fluted-edged petals, which with their rich coloring give an almost orchid-like appearance. The Spencer type will not stand careless cultivation, but if you give them careful cultivation they will fully repay you for the extra trouble by their exceptional size and beauty. All colors, mixed, **Packet, 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; pound, \$2.50.**

HASTINGS' MIXED FLOWER GARDEN (No. 840) We have made a mixture of nearly 100 annual flowers. In this you get continuous bloom from early spring until late fall, something new and surprisingly beautiful every day. Make your flower bed in earliest spring. Sow the seeds carefully and nature does the rest. If you have never tried one of these mixed flower gardens do so this year. You will be well repaid. **Large packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents; ounce, 40 cents.** (See illustration of Mixed Flower Garden on page 80.)

Hastings' Superb Mixed Pansies (No. 847) (See illustration on page 86.) Our own mixture of the finest large flowering strains, from the greatest pansy specialists of France and Germany. This includes such strains as Giant Triumphant, Odier, Cassier, Bugnot, Large Parisian Stained and many others of the very highest types. **Packet, 25 cents; 3 packets, 50 cents.**

Large Flowering English "Face" Pansies (No. 848)—Our mixture of the best English varieties of "Face" Pansies. **Packet, 15c; 2 packets, 25c.**

French Mixed Pansy (No. 849)—A fine mixture of best French varieties. Very satisfactory for early spring plantings. **Packet, 10c; 3 packets, 25c.**

Fine Mixed Pansy (No. 850)—Our own mixture of the more common varieties. This contains a wide range of colors and markings. **Packet, 5c.**

Ricinus or Castor Bean (No. 880) (Ornamental Mixed)—Large tropical plants, grown for the highly ornamental foliage. A plentiful supply of these, grown near houses, is said to keep away mosquitoes. Also known as Palma Christi. Plant in open ground, after ground gets warm, three to four feet apart each way. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.**

PHLOX DRUMMONDI The easiest grown of all annual flowers in the South. Sow seed as soon as soil can be worked in the spring broadcast, and work in lightly. No flower gives so wide a range of colors and variations; nor is there any plant finer for bedding for early display.

Phlox, Finest Mixed (No. 858)—All shades and colors. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 50 cents.**

Phlox, Grandiflora Mixed (No. 859)—Large flowers, twice the size of the common type borne in large clusters. It is well worth the slight difference in price to have the greater brilliancy of display. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 75c.**

Phlox, New Dwarf Mixed (No. 860)—Small plants growing 6 inches high, literally covered with trusses of large, brilliant flowers. When in full bloom the beds are a mass of color, the green of the plants being almost entirely covered. **Packet, 10 cents; ¼ ounce, 50 cents.**

Phlox, Cuspidata—Star Phlox (No. 861)—All shades and colors of the phlox family, combined in star-shaped flowers, each petal being pointed. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Fair and Honest "Order came O. K.; rose plants came in good condition. Am well pleased and will remember you in the future for fair and honest dealings."

R. A. Owens, Ellis County, Texas.



Hastings' Mixed Sweet Peas

Fine Bulbs "Am well pleased with the bulbs. They are the largest I have ever gotten and cheaper."—Miss Mattie V. Jones, Wilcox County, Alabama.



Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora



Hastings' Superb Mixed Poppies—Best Double and Single

Salvia Splendens or Scarlet Sage (No. 881) Universally popular. A strong grower and free flowering, bearing long spikes of intense scarlet bloom from midsummer till frost. It delights in the warmest, sunniest situations. Sow seed in open ground after trees are in full leaf and ground is warm, and may be started earlier in boxes in sunny windows, and transplanted to open ground as soon as the soil is warm. **Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.**

FIVE PACKETS FREE--SEE PAGE ONE



Hastings' Mammoth Verbena

Hastings' Superb Mixed Poppies

Gorgeous is the only word that can describe the brilliancy of a bed of our Superb Mixed Poppies. They contain all the famous varieties in the widest range of color and shape. Sow very early, as seed germinate best when ground is cool. Scatter thinly and barely cover the small, fine seed. When well up thin out to 10 inches apart. They bloom better with plenty of room for development. **Hastings' Superb Mixed (No. 863). Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 30 cents.** We can supply, in separate varieties, the following:

DOUBLE CARNATION FLOWERED MIXED (No. 864)—Large double flowers; beautiful, fringed petals. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.**

CARDINAL (No. 865)—Glowing shades of cardinal red. Finest double form. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 35 cents.**

AMERICAN FLAG (No. 866)—Scarlet and white. **Packet, 5c.** **MIKADO (No. 867)**—Double fringed. Crimson scarlet, striped white. **Packet, 5 cents.**

PEACOCK (No. 868)—Brilliant scarlet, with black ring and cherry center. **Packet, 5 cents.**

SHIRLEY (No. 869)—New delicate colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

TULIP (No. 870)—Intense scarlet, tulip or cup-shaped, 2 inches across, black blotch at base of petals. **Packet, 5c.**

BRIDE (No. 871)—Extra large, white flowers. **Packet, 5c.**

ORIENTALE (No. 872)—New perennial poppy, coming up year after year. Immense single scarlet flowers, 6 inches across. **Packet, 10 cents.**

PETUNIAS Sow thinly in open beds when trees are cover lightly. Can also be started earlier, in boxes in the house, and transplanted.

Finest Mixed (No. 853)—These are solid colors, without variation in markings. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Hastings' Striped and Blotched (No. 854)—A splendid mixture of finest striped, blotched and variegated sorts. **Pkt., 5c.**

Giant Single, Fringed, Mixed (No. 855)—Immense single fringed flowers of finest shades and colors. Surpass anything ever offered in petunias. **Packet, 20 cents.**

Double Mixed Petunias (No. 856)—Seed saved from finest large flowered collection. About 50 per cent come double. Those that come single are most highly colored and blotched. Sow seed of these and **Giant Single Fringed** in boxes, in the house, transplanting afterwards to open ground. **Packet, 25c.**

Sweet William Beautiful, very free flowering perennial plants. Sow seed early in spring.

DOUBLE MIXED (No. 901)—Fine double flowers with bright colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

SINGLE MIXED (No. 900)—Brilliant flowers, all colors mixed. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Sunflower, Japanese See illustration in color on second page of catalogue cover.

(No. 882) This superb Japanese variety was discovered in California some five years ago by our Mr. Hastings, and recognizing fully its value and beauty he decided to distribute it widely. There is scarcely any resemblance to the coarse, ungainly common sunflower. It is often called the Chrysanthemum Flowered Sunflower and it is worthy of the name. The flower head grows 4 to 6 inches in diameter on stalks 4 to 6 feet high according to the richness of the soil. The entire flower is a rich golden yellow color and a solid mass of petals as finely cut and fringed as any of the famous varieties of chrysanthemums. We know of no plant that will give you such a rich and pleasing display of color in midsummer. You can obtain it through our special free flower seed offer (see page 1) or by purchase. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 50 cents.**

Roses and Geraniums

"Roses received in A-1 condition. Very much obliged. They are growing nicely, also the geraniums."

Mrs. W. F. Yarborough, Dade County, Florida.

Verbena Sow in early spring in boxes in the house or in open ground after danger of frost is past.

FINEST MIXED (No. 910)—All colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

HYBRIDS—Best Mixed (No. 911)—An extra fine strain, all colors. **Packet, 10 cents.**

HASTINGS' MAMMOTH MIXED (No. 912)—Our illustration shows the natural size of the individual florets. Colors very rich. This is the finest strain of Verbena known. **Packet, 15 cents.**

CANDIDISSIMA (No. 913)—Large flowering, pure white variety. **Packet, 10 cents.**

SCARLET DEFIANCE (No. 914)—Intense glowing scarlet. **Packet, 10 cents.**

ITALIAN STRIPED (No. 915)—Each petal striped. Gives pleasing effect. All colors mixed. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Vinca (No. 916) Ornamental, very free flowering bedding plants easily grown from seed and adapted to the entire South. **Mixed Colors. Packet, 5 cents.**

Wallflower (No. 920) Well known fragrant perennials usually hardy in the South. Bloom early in the spring and when rightly cared for will last for years. **Best double and mixed. Packet, 10 cents.**

Zinnias Popular from the fact that they bloom with the greatest profusion from spring till cut by frost, with practically no cultivation.

TALL DOUBLE MIXED (No. 925)—**Packet, 5 cents.**

HALF DWARF DOUBLE MIXED (No. 926)—**Packet, 5 cents.**

Plant Summer Flowering Bulbs

Some of our most attractive and widely grown flowers come from what are known as summer flowering bulbs or roots. In the Middle and Lower South the double Pearl Tuberose, Gladioli, Dahlias and Cannas grow luxuriantly, furnish an abundance of beautiful flowers and last for years in the open ground with only slight protection. Our prices on these flowers are so low that they really do not pay us a profit, but we are willing to handle them without profit for the sake of inducing every owner of a farm home to plant more flowers, to beautify the home and its surroundings. Where home surroundings are both beautiful and comfortable there is content—the call to leave the farm for town or city is seldom heard.

Double Excelsior Pearl Tuberoses A favorite everywhere in the South. Suitable for culture anywhere, either in pots, boxes or open ground. In many parts of the South it is a favorite summer flowering bulb, a single flower scenting the entire room. It grows vigorously in all parts of the South, is free from insect pests and our first size bulbs are always sure bloomers the first season. Price, postpaid, 5c each; 6 for 20c; 12 for 30c; 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.25. You will enjoy the delightful fragrance.

Caladiums or "Elephant Ears" Splendid decorative, tropical-looking plants with immense green leaves resembling slightly in shape the ears of elephants, hence the name. For a group effect on a lawn or planted along in front of porches they are superb. They delight in rich soil and plenty of water. Other things being equal the larger the bulb planted the larger the leaves grown the first summer. Small size bulbs, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen. Second size, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; prepaid. Extra large, 25 to 40 cents each; prepaid.

Dahlias, Decorative and Cactus (See illustration on page 85.) Immensely popular now. Large field-grown roots of white, yellow, pink, purple, dark red and variegated. 25 cents each; 3 for 65 cents; 5 for \$1.00; postpaid. Bloom the first season and with very slight protection by being covered with trash, leaves or stable manure will last many seasons in any part of the South. Cover enough to keep them from freezing. The Dahlia is now one of the most popular of all flowers, and our new decorative and cactus flowering varieties will surprise you in beauty of flower and rich coloring. Plant Dahlias this year; you won't regret it.

Cannas, French Orchid Flowering These make a most beautiful tropical effect with the large green and bronze leaves and orchid-like flowers. See page 83 for illustration. Prices of strong roots for quick results in blooming, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; postpaid. We can supply Allemania, green foliage, scarlet and yellow flowers; Richard Wallace, green foliage, canary yellow flowers; Jean Tissot, green with scarlet bloom; Shenandoah, bronze foliage, rose pink; Pennsylvania, green, large scarlet flowers; Pillar of Fire, green, vivid scarlet bloom.



Free Flower Seed

You can get five packets free. See our special offer top of Page One.

HASTINGS' FINEST MIXED GLADIOLI

In our opinion the right kind of Gladioli is one of the most beautiful and stately flowers. To a certain extent this splendid flower has been discredited by the sending out of so many inferior bulbs with the dull reds and other generally unsatisfactory colors. Our present mixture is made up from some of the finest named varieties; shades and colors never before sent out in a Gladioli mixture by any house before. All cheap and inferior grades have been thrown out. The fine spikes of richly colored and brilliant bloom will both surprise and please you. Plant a dozen or more in your flower garden this year. 6 for 20c; 12 for 35c; postpaid. 50 for \$1.30; 100 for \$2.50; postpaid.

Hastings' Plants and Plant Collections

This page finishes up the purely seed and bulb part of our catalogue. Following pages are devoted to flowering and ornamental plants, the beautifiers of homes and home surroundings. Every mother and daughter in every farm and town home has the right to have flowers and plenty of them. It is not only her right but her duty to have them, for there is nothing that will do more to make your home attractive than flowers.

It was our aim and purpose when we began selling Roses, Geraniums and Chrysanthemums in these popular priced collections by mail, postpaid, to make it easy and cheap for you to have plenty of flowers around the farm homes and the purchase of them by thousands show a growing appreciation of flowers.

Prices are as low as good healthy plants can be grown for.



Caladium or Elephant Ears



Grown From Hastings' Mixed Gladioli

1915 SUNNY SOUTH ROSE COLLECTION

12 MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER-BLOOMING ROSES FOR THE SOUTH



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—A Splendid White Rose

**3 Red, 3 White, 3 Pink,
3 Yellow, Postpaid, 75 Cents**

**All Shown in Colors on Next to
Last Cover Page of This Catalogue**

Every year our Sunny South Collection becomes more popular. No two varieties alike and each year we make a change of varieties. Any one who ordered our 1914 collection last year can order our 1915 collection and get mostly different varieties from what they did last year and only such varieties as are well adapted to Southern plantings. Twelve well-rooted rose plants for 75 cents is a bargain for any one. If ordered separate from collection, 10 cents each.

Pink Maman Cochet This is our choice of all pink roses. For vigor of growth, long life, freedom of bloom and large size of buds and flowers, it has no equal. A hardy rose in all parts of the South; profuse and constant bloomer. Our illustration shows the extra large size globular shape of the flowers, which stay in perfect condition for days after being cut. Color clear pink.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria One of the finest, large, double white roses. Elegant buds and very large, full, double flowers. Color, creamy white, and very fragrant. Plants extra strong, healthy growers; free bloomers. A most satisfactory white rose for all purposes.

White Maman Cochet Identical in every respect with the Pink Cochet except in color, which is a pure white. Has a most delicate tea scent. On some of the older bushes in our grounds we have frequently seen buds as large as tea cups. One of the most satisfactory white, ever-blooming roses on our list.

Alexander Hill Gray The best and largest pure yellow Tea rose yet introduced. In its class and color it is unsurpassed. Wonderfully floriferous, every shoot being crowned with a flower bud which develops into a bloom of large size, great substance and perfect formation with high pointed center from which the petals gracefully reflex. Its color is a solid deep Marechal Niel-like yellow. Strongly tea scented.

Etoile de France The gold medal red rose of France; large and borne on long, stiff stems. Color of clearest crimson red; very fragrant and keeps well after being cut. Vigorous grower, free bloomer, finest of coloring and a thoroughly satisfactory rose.

Lady Hillingdon A splendid companion yellow rose to Alex. Hill Gray, this being golden yellow on opening, gradually turning to a deeper and more intense yellow with age, just the opposite of all other yellow roses which grow lighter. Finely formed slender buds borne upright on slender stems. At the Detroit rose show in 1912 this variety was awarded the sweepstakes prize over all other yellow roses.

Madame Leon Pain An entirely distinct rose in color, which is a silvery salmon with deeper orange yellow shaded center; the reverse of the petals being a salmon pink. Flowers are large, full and well formed.

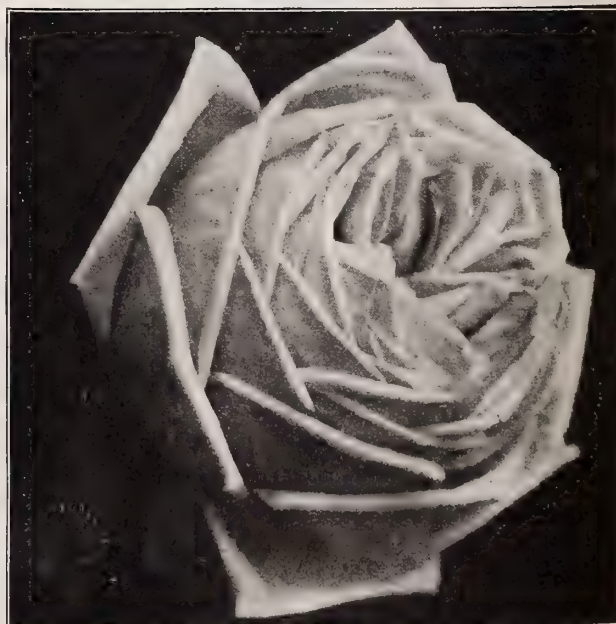
Margaret A clear delicate tint of soft pink color. Long handed buds developing into large thick petaled flowers of good form and substance.

Mrs. Arthur E. Coxhead A magnificent hybrid tea rose with a new and distinct color, one difficult to describe. Claret red, shaded vermillion toward the edges, with a wonderfully bright silvery sheen toward base of petals, giving a distinct illuminated effect to the whole bloom. It is a truly great variety that you will find most satisfactory.

Madison A splendid white rose for the South coming from that old favorite, "The Bride," but a great improvement over that variety in size and purity of color as well as its ability to resist "mildew." A strong vigorous free blooming rose for out-of-door Southern planting.

Madame Gamon A distinct and most beautiful soft apricot yellow rose suffused with sunset-yellow. A favorite in France where it originated. A good strong open ground grower. Free flowering and gives a most beautiful color effect when in full bloom. Flowers large and full.

Mrs. Benj. R. Cant Of full form and solid rosy, light red color; extra large, double, full and very fragrant. One of the most vigorous growing of all ever-blooming roses.



Pink Maman Cochet, a Superb Pink Rose

Georgia "The seed received today and came in fine condition. We appreciate your promptness and are delighted with the seed. Will be delighted to give you my orders in the future."—Mrs. W. S. Wilson, Ware County, Georgia.

Alabama "I hardly know how to express my satisfaction on the way my order was filled. I wish to compliment you from the depths of my heart. I do not wish for better results than I got from you."—E. V. Capps, Henry County, Alabama.

Geraniums—Eclipse Collection—75 Cents, Postpaid

Plant Geraniums

The Eclipse Collection, containing varieties described below, contains the cream of all double, semi-double, and single Geraniums for Southern use. There is hardly anything that will give more satisfaction than a dozen Geraniums for outdoor blooming during summer, and indoor bloom during the winter months.

12 Best Geraniums All different, 75 cts. postpaid; if ordered separate from collection, 10 cents each.

Heteranthe A most perfect double Geranium of light vermilion red color. It does finely in open ground and is one of the most reliable bedders, stands hot sun and drought. Flowers are borne in exceedingly large trusses. Flowers are perfect in shape and hold up a long time after opening.

Jean Viaud A soft, pure pink; semi-double. A dwarf, stocky grower and continuous bloomer, the plant being covered with flowers throughout the season. Jean Viaud is the finest double pink variety of Geraniums we have ever seen.

S. A. Nutt This, the finest of dark crimson Geraniums, has now taken the lead as a bedding Geranium, being used in the largest parks and public grounds of the country in preference to all others. Its dense, compact growth, profuse blooming and almost sun-proof constitution combined, give it the prominence as a bedder it has attained.

La Favorite A superb double white Geranium, which is said to be an advance over the White Swan. The florets are pure white and larger; trusses of medium size. It withstands the heat of summer splendidly, and is an excellent bedder.

Beaute Poitevine This splendid variety is conceded by all who know it to be the best semi-double pink Geranium in existence. Beautiful in color, and a profuse bloomer.

Julia Marlow One of the few single Geraniums that you should have. A fine grower and free bloomer, producing large trusses of splendid large round florets of bright scarlet, making a blaze of color against the deep green foliage.

Madame Landry One of the newest double Geraniums from France. In color it is distinct, being a salmon pink with a slight scarlet shading. The flowers are borne in enormous trusses (the individual florets extra large) on long stems. Fine for cutting if desired.

E. H. Trego This is another splendid scarlet bedding variety never before offered by us. It stands heat and dry weather, producing immense quantities of bright scarlet double flowers all through the season. An exceptionally fine Geranium.

Mrs. E. G. Hill In a measure single flowering varieties are losing popularity, but no collection is complete without one or more plants of Mrs. Hill with the large petals of soft light salmon color, delicately bordered with rosy salmon.

Miss Frances Perkins Splendid variety of double Geranium to stand our long summers. This is one of our best varieties, a constant bloomer of charming rose pink color with a distinct white throat.

Marquis Castellane Another French double variety, well adapted to growth in the South. A vigorous grower with finely shaped plants, free flowering, and in color a beautiful shade of cerise red.

Madame Barney While last on our list you will like this the best of all. A grand bedding variety of close, compact habit of growth, and a superb and continuous bloomer, producing large trusses of pure, deep pink flowers. This is, we believe, the best pure pink variety we have ever seen.

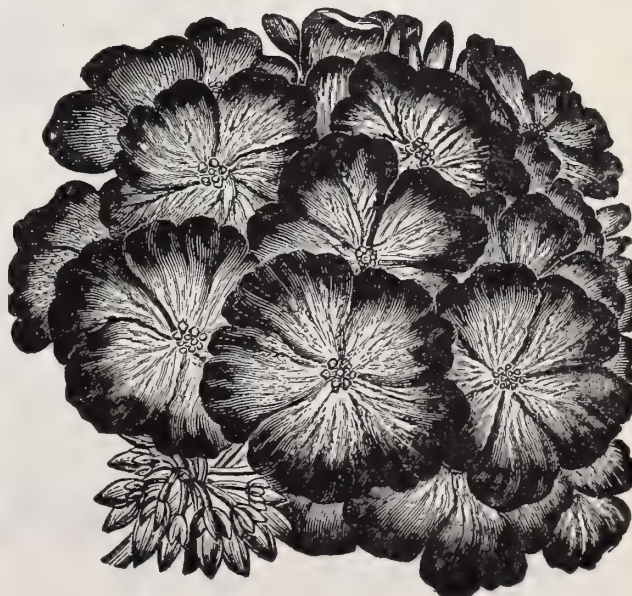
If Ordered Separately 10 Cents Each

Sweet Peas By the Bushel "I had one pound of Sweet Pea seed planted in a trench 60 feet long. They grew to be about 7 feet high and I was able to gather them every day. One day I remember cutting over four bushel baskets piling full. They were the most beautiful things we ever saw."—Mrs. E. W. Kiker, Crisp County, Georgia.

"Received the plants. They were in fine condition. Many thanks for the extras."—Mrs. L. T. Smith, Cherokee County, Texas.



Flowers of Best Double Carnations



Semi-Double French Geranium—Beaute Poitevine

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

12 Superb Exhibition Varieties Postpaid 75 Cents

The Chrysanthemum has a distinct place among flowers. Nothing will stand as much neglect and bad treatment without serious injury, and the blooming period comes when most other flowers are gone, being in their prime September to December. The following list contains the best varieties in size, color, and vigorous growth for the South.

PLANTS 10 CENTS EACH If ordered separate from collections

Major Bonaffon We have grown this variety for several years and we believe it to be one of the best extra large yellow, incurved Chrysanthemums. Immense globular flowers of the finest shade of yellow, making a splendid show in the garden or grown for exhibition.

Golden Wedding One of the best for outdoor planting in the South. Flowers of mammoth size and of the deepest golden yellow color. Nothing finer among the darker yellow Chrysanthemums, as it shines like burnished gold.

Golden Glow An extra early incurved variety, producing extra large, bright yellow flowers as early as August 20th or September 1st. Specimen flowers from properly disbudded plants have measured $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. An invaluable early variety.

John Shrimpton Every Chrysanthemum collection in the garden needs at least one of the darker varieties. This is the most admired of the red varieties, being of a deep rich shade, and when properly grown the flowers are immense.

Virginia Poehlman This is claimed by many to be the best white Chrysanthemum introduced to date. It is certainly a wonder and you will be more than pleased with it. In color it is pure white, faintly tinged with pink.

Clementine Touset A superb extra large size Chrysanthemum, claimed by many to be the most wonderful of all the "mums." In color a pure snow white, often flushed with pink. Immense size.

Mrs. Perrin While hundreds of pink varieties of Chrysanthemums have been introduced, too many of them are of undesirable "dead" shades. While Mrs. Perrin is not a late introduction it is still the very brightest shade of all the pink varieties and is most desirable.

Mrs. Jerome Jones Of all the almost numberless white Chrysanthemums introduced in the last twenty years this may be classed as one of the very best. Flowers freely produced, of pure white color, and are of the most exquisite form and finish. A grand variety.

Percy Plumridge This new variety has fairly leaped into popular favor. The flowers are of the largest size and it has a perfectly distinct coloring. The color shades from a few rows of petals of lavender pearl to the richest and deepest shade of pink.

Nagoya A direct importation from Japan and has proven to be one of the finest and most brilliant yellow varieties in the entire list of Chrysanthemums. Flowers freely produced and of extra large size.

Timothy Eaton The largest and grandest of all the extra large white Chrysanthemums. Timothy Eaton carefully grown and disbudded during the growing season will surprise you with enormous size and beauty. It's a wonder.

Miss Minnie Bailey One of the grandest of all the pink Chrysanthemums. While of the largest in size, its finish and appearance is exquisite, showing not the slightest trace of coarseness. A worthy member of our best dozen Chrysanthemums.

PLANT CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Of easiest culture and lasts for years
in the South.

**The Above 12 Varieties are of
the Best for the South--One
of Each, Postpaid, 75 Cents**



Major Bonaffon



Superb Yellow Incurved Chrysanthemum—Golden Glow

OUR GENERAL PLANT LIST

ALL PLANT PRICES GIVEN IN THIS LIST INCLUDE POSTAGE PAID

For several years we have been selling Rose, Geranium and Chrysanthemum collections such as described on pages 90, 91 and 92. We found that many, however, among our more than 250,000 customers wish plants not in such collections. On this and the following pages will be found a list of the best kinds of flowering and decorative plants for the South. Orders from this list, also for collections, can be filled up to May 1st. If orders are received during extremely cold weather we hold them back until it is perfectly safe to ship. We always try in order filling to work for your best interests regardless of our own convenience or pleasure. We want you to be thoroughly satisfied.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME WITH FLOWERS

We want to see flowers in abundance around every Southern home, no matter whether it be a town home or a farm home. Our Special Free Flower Seed Offer on Page 1, also second page of cover, is a good starter. Our Rose, Geranium and Chrysanthemum Collections and the plants named in the rest of this catalogue will surround your home with beautiful flowers. Even if you can't go all the way this year, make a start at least towards beautifying home surroundings in 1915.



Asparagus Sprengeri

Acalypha Sanderii Goes under various names, such as "Chenille Plant," "Philippine Medusa," "Comet Plant," "Dewey's Favorite Flower," "Bloody Cat Tail," etc. The most sensational new plant introduced for years, and one of the most striking flowering ornamental plants. Strong, free growth with large, dark green leaves, from each axil of which rope-like spikes of velvety crimson flowers from 1 to 2 feet long and nearly 1 inch thick are gracefully suspended as shown in illustration, which conveys but a faint idea of the beauty and warm coloring of this acquisition. But the remarkable floriferousness and the great size of the spikes of flowers (compared to the plant) are fairly well shown. The plant is in flower the year round, and is as easily grown as a Coleus, simply requiring a warm temperature to develop its full beauty. Fine plants, 15 cents each. Extra strong plants, 30 cents each.



Acalypha Sanderii

Aloysia Citriodora or Lemon Verbena This splendid plant ought to be in every plant collection in the South. It is well adapted to our section and has the greatest fragrance of any plant grown. This fragrance is entirely that of the lemon, hence its name. One large plant will scent up an entire yard with a most agreeable odor. Grows rapidly and is easily wintered over in pits or cellars. Plants, 10 cents each, postpaid.

Antigonon Also called Queen's Wreath and Mexican Mountain Rose—A splendid climbing plant from Central Mexico, producing rose-colored flowers in racemes two feet long. The profusion of bloom is such as to give resemblance of a rose at a distance, hence its name, Rosa de Montana, or Mountain Rose. The bulbs are usually dormant, according to the time of year. Strong bulbs, 10 cents each.

Asparagus Sprengeri Also called Emerald Feather. A magnificent porch or basket plant in the South. The fronds or leaves grow 4 to 5 feet long. Hundreds of magnificent plants of this are seen every summer on the porches in Atlanta, and when cold weather comes they make a splendid house plant. It succeeds under almost any conditions. Plants, 10 cents each. Extra strong plants, 25 cents each; postpaid.

Asparagus Plumosus The delicate climbing Lace Fern. Grown for its delicate lace-like foliage, whole greenhouses being devoted to its culture. Good plants, 10 cents each. Extra strong plants, 25c; postpaid.

Brugmansia Or ANGEL'S TRUMPET. It grows easily, blooms freely, and the flower is something to be proud of. The Brugmansia blooms indoors in winter and in the garden in summer. The plant has large, tropical leaves, with blooms eight inches long by six inches wide at the mouth, resembling a trumpet, hence the name "Angel's Trumpet." Pure white in color and as fragrant as a Jasmine. Blooming plants, 15 cents each; extra strong plants, 25 cents each.



Brugmansia or Angel's Trumpet



Best Flowering Carnations
(See Page 94)

Boston Ivy Or as it is more properly called, Ampelopsis Veitchii. A perfectly hardy ornamental climber, clinging firmly to any wall, building or tree. Leaves green in summer, changing to red in the fall. Young plants, 10c each; 2-year-old plants, 25c each.

Chinese Wistaria Splendid climber for porch shade. When in full bloom truly magnificent with its masses of flowers in long drooping racemes like bunches of grapes. 10c; large plants, 25c.

Free Flower Seed Five Packets for you—See Page 1 Also First Inside Page of Cover

FLOWERING BEGONIAS---15 Cents Each, Postpaid

Alba Picta—Lovely pink flowers. **Decorus**—Fine white flowering begonia. **Marguerite**—Leaves bronzy green; grows in bushy form. Flowers light rose colored. **President Carnot**—Beautiful coral red. **Robusta**—Beautiful coral red flowers. **Sandersoni**—One of the best. Flowers are a scarlet shade of crimson. Blooms for months at a time. **Mrs. Townsend**—Broad metallic leaves with underside bronze red. Beautiful pink flowers. **Vernon**—A deep rose flowering variety, suitable for pot culture or outdoor bedding.

CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS (Umbrella Plant) This is a plant of the easiest culture, and a large specimen is as handsome as a palm for decoration. It makes a handsome pot plant or can be used in baskets or vases, making a charming effect. It will grow luxuriantly in water, and is therefore indispensable for aquariums or fountains. 10 cents each.

Carnations 12 POSTPAID FOR 75 CENTS Our Selection of Best Varieties

Carnations are now among the most popular of flowers and are easily grown. Small plants started this spring in the open ground will furnish good bloom during late summer and fall, and then if lifted just before the frost and brought into the house will furnish a supply of fragrant flowers all during the winter months. Send us 75 cents and we will send you, postpaid, our own selection, twelve of the best varieties.

COLEUS Aptly termed the "gardener's paint box." We have a superb assortment of brilliantly colored varieties, fine for bedding. Each, 5 cents; 50 cents per dozen; \$3.75 per 100; postpaid.

FUCHSIAS There are very few ladies that don't want to grow fuchsias and they are easily grown in almost all parts of the South if the right varieties are planted. The failures come from trying to grow varieties not adapted. The following list of fuchsias is made up exclusively of right varieties for the South:

Of robust growth, making a finely shaped bush, a very free bloomer and free from disease and insects.



Boston Fern (Nephrolepis Bostoniensis)

Black Prince The finest variety for the finely shaped bush, a very free bloomer and free from disease and insects. Buds of beautiful, waxy carmine color. 15 cents each.

Speciosa Of erect and compact habit. Plants begin to flower when quite young. Flowers star-shaped and two to three inches long, the tube and sepals of bright rose color, corolla brilliant carmine. 15 cents each.

Monstrosa One of the largest and strongest growing fuchsias. Flower has extra large double snow-white corolla and scarlet sepals. 15 cents each.

FERNS Every house ought to have one or more of these splendid decorative plants for the porches in summer or indoors in winter. Easily grown and will repay one for the little care necessary to grow most beautiful specimens.

Nephrolepis Bostoniensis We have some beautiful specimens of this in our own home. The fronds frequently attain a length of five to six feet. Many call it the "fountain fern," on account of its graceful drooping habits. We use it as a house plant in winter and under our shade trees in summer. Young plants, 20 cents each; strong plants, 50 cents each. Extra size, 75 cents each.

Nephrolepis Piersonii We have one specimen of this variety in our home that we would not take \$50.00 for. This shows you how we value it. In general growth very much like the Boston Fern, but much finer foliage and more beautiful appearance. Fine plants, 20c each; strong plants, 50c each; extra strong plants, 75c.

The Fish Tail Fern (Nephrolepis Davaloides Furcans.) An especially fine fern for the South. The ends of the pinnae are so formed as to resemble a fish tail, giving the fronds an especially effective crested appearance. A most shapely fern. Fine plants, 20 cents each; strong plants, 50 cents each.

Fern Baby's Breath We have now grown this for six years and we are greatly pleased with it. In many respects it is a far better and more ornamental variety than any of the others. It looks to us like



Cyperus Alternifolius

no mistake if you order it this year. Fine plants, 25 cents each; strong plants, 50 cents; extra strong plants, 75 cents each; postpaid.

Roosevelt Fern (Nephrolepis Roosevelt.) There is no fern that will compare with this new and charming variety. In general form like the Boston Fern, but produces many more fronds, making it a bushier and more handsome plant. The pinnae are beautifully undulated, giving a wavy effect found in no other fern. You will prize this fern if you grow it. Small plants, 20 cents each; strong plants, 50 cents; extra strong plants, 75 cents.

HELIOTROPE The most delicately fragrant flower of all for a porch or pot plant, or for bedding in partly shaded locations. Good plants, 10 cents each.

French Hydrangea, Mouseline Every year hydrangeas become more popular in the South, and Mouseline is the best of the blue varieties. Flower heads are large and held erect as shown in our illustration. Young plants, 30 cents; strong plants, 60 cents, each.

Hydrangea, E. G. Hill Newest and best French variety and finest of the pink sorts. Color of a most pleasing shade of baby pink that does not fade. Growth very vigorous, foliage large and attractive. Trusses are immense and held erect. One of the easiest early varieties to bring into bloom, coming into flower early. Young plants, 35 cents; strong plants, 75 cents, each.

Bougainvillea Sanderiana Chinese Paper Plant. This magnificent plant is splendid for house culture and for an open ground climber in comparatively frostless regions. A full-grown plant will often contain tens of thousands of the odd-looking purplish pink flowers, and seen in full bloom in warmer climates it is a sight never to be forgotten. Good plants, 20 cents each.



New French Hydrangea

Beautify Your Home With Flowers

Nothing will add so much to your home as an abundance of flowers. Our special free flower seed offer shown on page 1, also on first inside page of cover, will give you a good start for 1915.

HIBISCUS

be trimmed to any shape desired or used as a hedge.

New Pink Hibiscus, "Peachblow" The flowers are double and from 4 to 5 inches in diameter, of a charming, rich, clear pink color, with small, deep crimson center. It is one of the freest flowering plant novelties ever offered. The color is an entirely new and beautiful shade, and it blooms abundantly and continuously during the summer and fall months. Large plants 2 and 3 years old make a magnificent show. It will give general satisfaction to those who grow it, either in pots or planted out in the garden. It blooms well in the winter in the greenhouse or in any sunny window. 20 cents each. Extra large plants, 40 cents each.

Hibiscus, Double Crimson This superb variety has immense double flowers of richest crimson color combined with glossy green foliage. One of the best. 15 cents each; extra large plants ready to bloom, 35 cents each.

Hibiscus Sub-Violaceous Flowers of enormous size, beautiful carmine, tinted with violet. Probably the largest flower of the Hibiscus family, and an unusually free bloomer. We take great pleasure in recommending this fine plant. 15 cents each; extra large plants ready to bloom, 35 cents each.

Hibiscus, Versicolor An immense flowering variety, combining in its flowers all the colors of the Hibiscus family, being handsomely striped crimson, buff, rose and white. Gives a handsome and extremely novel effect. Flowers on large plants frequently eight inches in diameter. 15 cents each. Extra large plants, ready to bloom, 35 cents each.

Hollyhocks, Mammoth Double Exera strong plants for blooming the first year. Fine double varieties, 20 cents each.

Leopard Plant A decidedly striking plant also known as Leopard Geranium. Fine for house culture; easy to grow. Fine out of doors. Leaves 8 to 10 inches across distinctly marked with creamy white and yellow spots. 40 cents each.



New Hibiscus Peachblow

12 Gladioli, Assorted Colors, 35c

AMERICAN WONDER OR PONDEROSA LEMONS

Nothing that has ever been brought to our notice in the plant line has caused the commotion that this wonderful Lemon has. It is a true ever-bearing Lemon. On a plant 6 feet high no less than 89 of these ponderous fruits were growing at one time. It was a beautiful sight to see. The tree was blooming, and at the same time had fruit in all stages of development, from the size of a pea up to the ripe fruits, showing it to be a true ever-bearer. Fruit has been taken from this tree weighing over four pounds. The lemons have very thin rind for such large fruit. It is the juiciest of all lemons, makes delicious lemonade, and for culinary purposes cannot be excelled. We have the true stock of this Ponderosa Lemon, and guarantee the tree to produce the same large fruit. No budding or grafting necessary. Ponderosa Lemon is sure to become popular when it is known. It fruits when quite small, and makes a lovely house plant. Everybody can grow their own lemons; it will fruit freely each year. Hundreds of fine specimens of this are growing here in Atlanta now, making a most attractive house plant in winter and for out-of-doors in summer, at the same time furnishing lemons for home use. Thrifty young plants, 15 cents each; extra strong plants, many of which will bear fruit the first year, 25 cents each. Extra large size, 50 cents each.

MOONFLOWERS We sell thousands of plants of this magnificent porch climber every year in our city store here in Atlanta. In daytime the Moonflowers (both white and blue) furnish dense shade for the porch and at night and on cloudy days are a mass of bloom. No home should be without one or more plants of the Moonflower. They are superb. See illustration on page 86.

White and Blue Moonflower Often attains a growth of 40 to 50 feet and makes a dense mass of beautiful dark green foliage. Blooms from June until frost, the plants being fairly covered with the immense blooms every night and on cloudy days. Plants (either color), 10 cents each, postpaid.

Oleanders Lutea, double yellow primrose shaded flowers; Oleander Rosea, double pink; Lillian Henderson, pure double white flowers. Good plants, each, 15c.

PANSIES One of the most satisfactory plants. Grown from the best selected seed from the famous European specialists, the bloom cannot fail to please you if you are a lover of this flower. We have a large supply—can send you any quantity you may want. Plants, 6 for 20 cents; 35 cents per dozen, postpaid; 40 for \$1.00.

SALVIA No plant is more popular in the South than the Salvia for bedding. In late summer and fall up to the time that frost comes it is a mass of blooms, and in

a mass of fiery red unequalled by any other flower on our list. Some of our Atlanta customers buy them by the hundreds for bedding purposes. No matter whether you buy a single plant or hundreds of them you will be fully satisfied by the magnificent display in late summer and fall. Salvias are simply superb, and you will make no mistake planting them in large numbers. Price of all varieties, prepaid, 6 cents each; 60 cents per dozen.

Salvia Splendens The standard sort for bedding, flower spikes of most brilliant, fiery scarlet.

New Dwarf Scarlet Salvia, Le President The grandest addition to our list of bedding plants. Forms compact bush, completely covered with rich scarlet flowers. We have had plants that by actual measurement were only 15 inches high and two feet across. As a border plant it will be indispensable, and as it will bloom abundantly in pots, it will be of the greatest value as a pot plant.

SALVIA VARIEGATA—White and red flowers; very evenly striped. A pleasing novelty.

Sanseveria Zeylanica or Zebra Plant A very odd but beautiful plant especially adapted to house culture during winter and for porches during summer. Leaves are beautifully striped crosswise with white variegations on a green ground. Can be grown either in sunlight or in dark parts of the room and stands dust and drying out without damage. Fine plants, 15 cents each.



American Wonder Lemon



Salvia Splendens or Scarlet Sage



Mlle. Francisca Kruger

MADAME WELCHE—Color, amber-yellow and crimson rose.
MADAME JENNY GILLEMOT—Deep saffron yellow; extra large.
MADAME PERNET DUCHER—Of perfectly clear golden waxy color.
MADAME DE VATREY—(Creole Beauty). Red and pink.
MADAME JOSEPH SCHWARTZ—White, tinged pink.
MADAME MARGOTTIN—Citron yellow, with red center.
MADAME MELANIE SOUPERT—Yellow suffused with pink and carmine.
MADAMOISELLE CECILE BERTHOD—Deep, golden-yellow.
MADAMOISELLE FRANCISCA KRUGER—Deep, coppery-yellow.
MARIE VAN HOUTTE—Straw-yellow, flushed with crimson.
METEOR—A grand, rich, dark red rose; extra fine.
MAGNAFRANO—Magnificent buds of crimson scarlet.
MRS. DAVID JARDINE—Rose pink shading to light salmon pink.
OLIVIA—Ideal bedding rose. Color rosy red.
PAULA—Sulphur yellow; ochre center.
PINK LA FRANCE—The queen of roses. Magnificent silvery pink flowers
PERLE DES JARDINS—Clear golden-yellow, very rich.
PIERRE GUILLOT—Enormous, rich crimson blooms.
PRESIDENT TAFT—Of good size and form. Color intense pink.
PRINCESS SAGAN—A rich variety crimson rose.
PAPA GONTIER—Rich, bright red, very fine bloomer.
RICHMOND—A superb deep rich scarlet rose.
SENATEUR MASCARAU—Fine rose. Deep orange-yellow.
SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON—Creamy-flesh, rose center.
SUNSET—Has the tints of a lovely sunset.
SAFRANO—A fine old rose with saffron shades.
YELLOW MAMAN COCHET—Lovely golden-yellow flushed with crimson.
YVONNE VACHEROT—Superb, clear porcelain white rose.
PAUL NEYRON—The giant pink hybrid perpetual, blooming as freely as any. Immense size.

THE BEST OF OUR CLIMBING ROSES

THE MARECHAL NIEL—A rose famous the world over, and no collection in the South is complete without it. Plants, 15 cents each. Second size, 25 cents; extra strong plants, 50 cents each.
CLOTH OF GOLD, or CHROMATELLA—Clear golden-yellow, full, double and fragrant. Much prized in the South. 10 cents each.
CLIMBING PAUL NEYRON—Known as Madame Wagram. Hardy. Large handsome flowers of clear satiny rose tinted with crimson. 10 cents each.
REVE DE OR, or GOLDEN CHAIN—Color orange-yellow. 10 cents each.
LAMARQUE—A beautiful white Southern rose and a strong grower. 10 cents each.
VEILCHENBLAU, or BLUE ROSE—A climber of the Rambler type, entirely distinct in color, the flowers being when open a violet blue. 15 cents each.

Never Too Many Roses South

When the last word has been said for all the other Flowers, and they are all beautiful and have their place in our gardens and in our homes, yet the Rose is the one plant that in the South there can not be enough of. On page 90 we give you our idea of a splendid assortment of Ever-Blooming Bush Roses. On this page we offer a general assortment of the best varieties. These are all healthy, well rooted plants to be sent postpaid. Ten cents each; \$1.00 per dozen, except where noted.

ALLIANCE FRANCO-RUSSE—Golden yellow and crimson.
ANTOINE RIVOIRE—Creamy-white with rainbow tints.
BLUMENSCHMIDT—Lemon-yellow; tinged pink.
BESSIE BROWN—Creamy-white flowers; immense size.
BURBANK—Fine for outdoor planting. Color a rich cherry crimson.
BON SILENE—Deep carmine; very free; fragrant.
BRIDESMAID—A grand pink rose. None better.
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD—Color, a deep, rich, rosy pink; hardy and a free bloomer.
CARDINAL—Rich cardinal-red; full and free.
CATHERINE MERMET—Color clear, rosy pink.
CHERRY RIPE—Fragrant, free blooming. Color rosy crimson.
CLOTHILDE SOUPERT—Pure white, pink center.
CORNELLIA COOK—Favorite white rose. None better.
DEAN HOLE—Light carmine to salmon; extra fine.
DUCHESS OF ALBANY—(Red La France). Charming.
DEVONIENSIS—Magnolia fragrance, creamy white color.
DUCHESS DE BRABANT—Bright salmon pink.
DR. GRILL—Nasturtium yellow, tinged with red.
ECARLATE—A superb deep scarlet bedding rose for the South.
EUGENE BOULLET—New. Foliage bronzy green; bloom crimson red.
ETOILE DE LYON—Double, deep golden yellow.
EMPRESS EUGENIE—Deep rich pink; double; hardy.
FLORENCE PEMBERTON—Fine summer bloomer. Creamy white and pink.
FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—Often called "White American Beauty."
FREIHERR VON MARSCHALL—Fine grower. Clear bright carmine rose.
FRIEDRICH RUE—Thrifty grower. Color a deep, blood red.
GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—Brightest scarlet, shading to velvety crimson. Fine bedding rose.
GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE—Orange-yellow, shaded white.
GENERAL McARTHUR—New superb deep red rose.
HELEN GOOD—The \$1,000 rose. Diffused pink and yellow.
HELEN GOULD—The finest of all red roses; superb.
J. L. MOCK—Highly perfumed. In color a clear imperial pink.
LA DETROIT—Shell-pink, shading to rose; elegant.
LADY BATTERSEA—Long, pointed buds of richest red.
LADY MARY CORRY—Deep golden yellow flowers of perfect form.
MY MARYLAND—Clear glowing pink; extra.
MELODY—Intense, pure, deep saffron-yellow.
MOLLIE SHARMAN CRAWFORD—A delicate, pure, snow-white rose.
MRS. ROBERT GARRETT—Deep pink; long bud.
MADAME SEGOND WEBER—Grand deep pink.
MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT—A grand bright pink.
MADAME JULES GROLEZ—Rose and satiny pink; extra.
MADAME LOMBARD—Rosy-red, shaded lighter; extra fine.
MRS. HERBERT STEVENS—Fine. White with fawn shadings.



World Famous Yellow Rose Marechal Niel

THIS SPECIAL QUOTATION SHEET

takes the place in our business of the "**Special Price List**" or "**Truckers' Price List**" which some firms issue. By sending us on this sheet a list of the seed that you are going to need, we are able to quote you on just the seed you need, and to tell you just what it will cost to lay it down at your Freight or Express Office.

If you are a trucker or plant farm crops this sheet of our catalogue will interest you and save you money. It is for your benefit more than ours. This catalogue goes to 500,000 Southern farmers and planters, practically all of whom plant farm crops, such as corn, cotton, sorghum, peas, millet, grasses, and clovers and the various forage and truck crops. There is hardly one of you to whom this catalogue goes that does not plant a greater or less number of acres of these crops. Most of these millions of farm acres are planted either with home-grown seed or else the cheap, low-grade stock usually bought and sold by grain dealers and general merchants. Some farmers take right care of their seed of the various farm crops, but most of them don't, and this is one of the reasons why the average production per acre is so low. Georgia and all the other Southern States plant enough acres of corn to supply every bushel needed if seed and cultivation were right, but the low average of less than 16 bushels per acre of corn shows that seed and cultivation are not right. It don't pay ordinary day wages to grow 16 bushels of corn or half a bale or less of cotton per acre, and other things in proportion. We are doing our best, through the growing and sale of improved seed, to save the farmers of the South money; supplying them seed of cotton, corn, oats, and other farm crops that will make from 50 to 100 per cent. more per acre without the expenditure of an extra dollar for labor or fertilizer. That's the first step toward saving you money, but this sheet in our catalogue is for a different purpose. You have probably looked through this catalogue; have seen a number of things in cotton, corn, etc., that you want. Now, it is often the case that where you want a considerable quantity of these seeds, we can make you lower prices than in the catalogue. Write down what you think you want in farm or truck crop seeds on the other side of this sheet, naming the variety and quantity, and

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR WANTS

In addition to sending you seeds that will increase the profits of your farm, we can often save you money in the cost price.

This sheet, which is known as our "**Special Quotation Sheet**," has a distinct place in our system of business and a great many thousands of our customers make use of it every year. This sheet is more largely for your benefit than ours, and we want you to use it this spring. It is for the use of truck gardeners buying vegetable seeds in large quantities and for the buyer of farm seeds who wants to know exactly what those seeds will cost delivered at his station.

There are three things you actually want to know in seed buying. First, and most important, is that the seed quality is right; second, what the cost of the seed is in Atlanta; third, just what the freight or express charges will be to your station. If seed comes from **Hastings**, you know the quality is right. On the other two points it is very easy. All you have to do is to write down the name and quantity of the kinds you want on the other side of this sheet, tear it out and mail to us. We will quote you the best price we can make you, estimate the weight, figure out the freight or express charges and send it back to you promptly. You will then know exactly what the seed will cost you delivered at your station.

H. G. Hastings & Co. is the only seed firm in this country that maintains a

SPECIAL EXPRESS AND FREIGHT RATE DEPARTMENT

This special department is maintained entirely for your benefit. It is the business of this department to figure out correct freight and express rates **for your benefit**, and if you order seed from us after a rate has been made, this department stands right behind those rates **and makes the railroad or express company refund to you any overcharge if they should attempt to overcharge you.** Do you know of any other seed firm that stands back of their customers in this way? We believe that every seed buyer ought to know exactly what seed is going to cost him delivered. We want to do business with every one on a satisfactory basis, and we know of no better way than to quote you none but the very highest quality of seed and then tell you what it's going to cost you from Atlanta to your station. We believe it to be good business policy to co-operate with you in every way; first, by producing for you the highest grade of seed; second, selling it to you at a fair price; third, protecting you from overcharges, made either intentionally or by mistake by the transportation companies.

You may find some seed priced lower by other houses than in our catalogue. We want you to remember one thing, and that is that there is **no set standard of seed quality in the world**, and if you are offered a low price you can be sure that the quality is as low as the price, and low quality seeds never made any man a good crop.

Do Not Use This for Family Garden Lists

Please notice that this sheet is not to be used for asking special quotations on family garden orders, such as seeds in packets or ounces, pints or quarts, or special collections. Prices on packets and ounces, etc., are distinctly stated (these prices including postage paid by us) in the catalogue, together with special premium offers of extra seed, etc. With these offers standing open to every seed buyer, we can not and will not make "Special Quotations" on family garden lists.

One last word: Make up your list and send it to us so that we can make you a delivered price. Asking for a quotation puts you under no obligation to buy unless you want to. We have just the right seeds and we believe that **Hastings' Seeds** on your farm will pay both you and us, and this quotation sheet will help us get together. Use it now.

Hastings' Special Quotation Sheet

H. G. HASTINGS & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

S-15

GENTLEMEN: I would like to have you name me your lowest price on the list of seed I give you below. Please quote your best prices, and also let me know whether in your opinion the seed should be sent by Freight or Express, and also about what the cost of delivery will be. It is distinctly understood that in asking for this special quotation I am under no obligation to purchase same and that this is entirely for my own information as to prices and Freight or Express rates.

FILL OUT THIS SHEET WITH THE LIST YOU WANT PRICES ON, TEAR IT OUT AND MAIL TO US; WE WILL MAKE YOU RIGHT PRICES	QUANTITY	VARIETY	Leave This Space Blank	
	(WRITE THE NUMBER OF BUSHELS OR POUNDS HERE)			

PLEASE FILL OUT IN PLAIN WRITING THE BLANK SPACES BELOW

Name _____

I am on the _____ Railroad

P. O. _____

My Express Office is _____

County _____

The Name of My Nearest Freight Station is _____

R. F. D. No. _____ State _____

TEAR OFF THIS QUOTATION SHEET ALONG THIS LINE




12 Superb Everblooming Roses—75 cts. Postpaid

You can't have too many of our beautiful everblooming roses such as we sell. Each year we sell tens of thousands of these rose collections, more generally known as "Hastings' Sunny South Rose Collection." Above we illustrate in color our 1915 "Sunny South Rose Collection." Every one of the twelve an everbloomer and well adapted to the South. **Twelve Roses**, three red, three pink, three yellow and three white, **postpaid, for 75 cents.** It's the best bargain in rose-buying that you can get.

H. G. HASTINGS & CO., Seedsmen, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

**HASTINGS'
WATSON
WATERMELON**

PACKET 10¢
OUNCE 15¢
¼LB 35¢
POUND \$1.00
POSTPAID



FIELD OF OUR WATSON MELONS
GROWING FOR SEED

H. G. HASTINGS & COMPANY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA



THE WATSON, DELICIOUS ALL THE WAY THROUGH

